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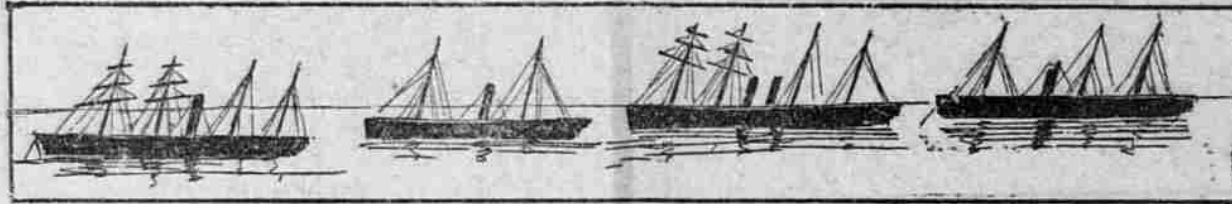
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Read the Hawaiian Gazette
(Semi-Weekly).

MANILA BRIGADE NO. 2 CALLS HERE



S. S. ZEALANDIA.

S. S. COLON.

FLAGSHIP CHINA.

S. S. SENATOR.

FLAGSHIP LED

China Arrived Twelve Hours
Ahead of Companion Ships—
Entertainment of Corps on
the First Steamer—Surf
Bathing—Dinner—Review
Given to President Dole.

SECOND INVASION.

On the China—General Greene, com-
mander of the expedition and staff;
First Regiment Colorado Volunteers,
1,022 men; half battalion Eighteenth
United States Infantry, regulars; de-
tachment of United States engineers,
20 men, and 10 sailors from the Rush
and Grant, for the McCulloch. Total
1,202 men.

On the Colon—Four companies of
the Twenty-third Infantry, two com-
panies of the Eighteenth Infantry and
Battery A of the Utah Artillery, 600
men in all. Lieutenant Colonel C. M.
Bailey of the Eighteenth Infantry is
in command.

On the Zealandia—Tenth Pennsylv-
ania Regiment and a part of Battery
B of the Utah Artillery. Total, 640
privates and 60 officers. With the
artillery are two Maxim fighting ma-
chines, which, as a precautionary
measure, are placed ready for action
in the bow of the vessel. Colonel
Hawkins is in command.

On the Senator—First Regiment of
Nebraska Infantry, 1,032 men, Col-
onel Pratt in command.

This is the second Philippines ex-
pedition of the United States, now in
Honolulu. The total is about 4,500
officers, men and ship's crews.

FLAGSHIPS ARRIVAL.

The P. M. S. S. China, flagship of
the United States expedition for Ma-
nila now resting in Honolulu, reached
port at quite an early hour yesterday
morning. Only a very short time
elapsed between the sounding of the
five whistles for a transport till the
real queen on the Pacific was inside.
And a few minutes later she was docked
at the wharf she has used
so many times while in the regular
merchant service on the run between
San Francisco and Oriental ports. The
China left the other three ships of
the transport squadron on Monday
last and arrived in Honolulu twelve
hours ahead of the Zealandia, Colon
and Senator.

With such suddenness did the China
come into port yesterday morning that
there was no chance to formally re-
ceive her. The band could not be
had soon enough to welcome and it
was impossible for the committees to
get together and get out on an island
steamer. Nevertheless there was a
great crowd of citizens at the wharf
and the cheering was loud and con-
tinuous. The band of the First Colo-
rado played and there was a serenade
by the Government band. The greet-
ings to the China Boys in Blue were
cordial and apparently were gladly re-
ceived.

Chairman Geo. W. Smith of the
Committee of One Hundred, President
Dole, Attorney-General Smith and
others comprised the first party from
shore to board the China. A brief
consultation was held with Commend-
er Greene, who is the military head of
the second expedition.

An hour after the China was along-
side the crowd at the Pacific Mail dock
was enormous. Flowers and fruits
were brought to the Boys in Blue and
various arrangements for the comfort
and entertainment were explained to
them.

THREE MORE.

It was about 6:30 o'clock last even-
ing when the fire whistle was sounded
five times and all Honolulu knew that



Brig-Gen. F. V. Greene, Commanding Second
Expedition to the Philippines.

the three expected were off Waima-
nalo. There was a rush of people to
the water front and in a little while
the tug Elu was made ready to con-
vey the Committee of Welcome and
the band to the transports when they
should arrive off port. At 7:30, the
pilot boat started out with two pilots
and several other people and when the
channel was sighted, the Elu steamed
out, the band playing a lively air.

Upon arrival off Waikiki, the trans-
ports could be seen off in the direc-
tion of Molokai, coming along in a
line and at equal distances, one from
the other.

The pilot boat burned the regular
regulation signal but the transports
were too far off to make out this. The
tug boat returned and towed the pilot
boat to within a short distance from
the transports when the signal was
then made by the pilot boat and an-
swered promptly by the former.

At this time the troop ships were
just this side of Waikiki, the Zealandia
occupying the position farthest
mauka, the Senator next and the Col-
on last. The Senator was slightly to
the rear.

A pilot was first put aboard the
Zealandia and then another went to
the Colon. In the meantime, the tug
boat was steaming about slowly be-
tween the transports, playing various
patriotic American airs which were
responded to with vigorous cheer after
cheer from the Boys in Blue as well
as from the bands and drum and pipe
corps aboard.

The men on the tug
answered with cheers interspersed
with cries of "Wela ka hoo" which
the Boys in Blue tried in vain to
catch. The "Tiger" of the Pennsylv-
ania boys on the Zealandia was what
pleased the kamalanas most.

The Zealandia came into port and
took up her old stand at the Oceanic
wharf where stacks of coal await her.
None of the men were allowed ashore.
It being then about 10:45. They will
land this morning. The men aboard
the Zealandia comprise the Tenth Re-
giment of Pennsylvania Volunteers
and a half of Battery B of Utah, the
remaining half of which is on the
China. In all there are 800 men
aboard. Colonel Hawkins is in com-
mand.

The Colon comes in early this morn-
ing and the Senator will do the same.
The Senator is commanded by Captain
Paterson. On her is the First Regi-
ment of Nebraska while on the Colon
is a battalion of the 18th and another
of the 23d United States regulars as
well as Battery A of Utah.

Four days before arrival the trans-
ports met the Peru and transferred
their home mail to her.

The transports saw nothing of the
Monterey and Brutus. Surprise was
expected by the men on finding they
had not yet arrived.

THEY GO SURF BATHING.

It was decided by Commander
Greene, after advising with his medi-

cal officers, that the best thing possi-
ble for the corps would be a march
to Waikiki and a swim in the surf.
The column went out about 9 and did
not get back till nearly 1 in the after-
noon. There were about 1,200 men
in the brigade. They were given sev-
eral rests along the route, but did not
complain of either fatigue or the heat.

DOZEN HUNDRED AT DINNER.

They were a hungry crew of 1,200
when they came back from Waikiki,
this crew from the China. Capt. Ash-
ley had the tables all ready and in a
very few minutes every man of Gen-
eral Greene's command excepting
those on guard, sick or in prison
aboard the China was seated. Before
the men was an ample meal for each.
They had meat and vegetables, sand-
wiches, plenty of coffee and bread, un-
limited quantities of soda and fruit
and for dessert that pie made under
the direction of the house wives of
Honolulu. Those happy soldiers ate
for an hour and more and were en-
couraged in it by the ladies who had
come on the scene to assist and to
see that the paid waiters performed
their duties. It was pronounced an
excellent meal and was certainly done
full justice. All the tables were un-
der the shade and as the boys ate and
chatted they had music from the Gov-
ernment band. At the conclusion of
the eating the boys gave three times
three cheers several times. When it
was all over they were formed again
and marched back to the ships.

GAVE A REVIEW.

General Greene and his staff and
field and line officers were so well
pleased with the manner in which they
had been treated by the Hawaiian
Government and the citizens of Hon-
olulu that through proper channels a
review of the troops aboard the China
was tendered President Dole and was
at once accepted. Five o'clock was set
as the time for the function.

The command was right on the min-
ute for the review. The column came
up King street from the water front
in that beautiful and restful swing of
the correct marcher. For each big
flag passed there was the salute of
"port arms" in honor of Old Glory.
The line of march was King to Bere-
tania, to Miller and through the ma-
uka gate of the Executive Building
grounds, with Capt. Coyne of E Com-
pany, N. G. H., as guide. The review

ing stand was the front steps of the
Executive Building. Here were station-
ed President Dole and staff and
party. All of the troops came from
the Waikiki side of the building in
platoons and passed with the usual
salute, to which there was the cus-
tomary response. A great crowd had
gathered. The marching was rhythm-
ical and beautiful and the saluting was
with a snap. The men seemed all
about of one size and made the finest
kind of an appearance. There was a
large outpouring of spectators. But
still the second battalion of the First
Colorado came around the corner with
the national colors of the United
States, there was no cheering. Then
there was noise. The stars and stripes
were given an ovation. The artillery
of course had the left of the line. The
column was led by the Government
band. Then came the engineers of the
United States and then the two com-
panies of regulars from the 18th U. S.
Infantry had the right of line proper.
When the whole of the parade had
passed there was plenty of applause,
but by that time the head of the col-
umn was out the Richards street gate
and well on King street. Honors were
given the American flag at the grand
army hall and the invaders' army
played patriotic Americans airs all the
way to the wharf.

CHINA FORCE ROSTER.

The commander of the present ex-
pedition is General Francis V. Greene.
He was colonel of the Seventy-first
New York up to a few weeks ago,
when he was made a brigadier, and
ordered to report to General Merritt
at San Francisco. General Greene's
staff is as follows: Captain Bates,
adjutant general; Lieutenant Scheff-
len, aide de camp; Captain Anderson,
brigade commissary; Major Bell, chief
of the military bureau of informa-
tion; Major Bourne, chief surgeon of
expedition; Lieutenant Colonel Jere-
my, judge advocate; Captain Tucker,
a passenger by the China, is on the
staff of General Anderson of the first
expedition.

There are 1,022 men in the First
Colorado. This is a roster of the of-
ficers:

Colonel Irving Hale, Lieutenant Col-
onel H. B. McCoy, Majors C. M. Mos-
es and Charles H. Anderson, Major
Surgeon J. F. Kemble, Captain C. E.
Locke, and Lieutenant D. D. Thor-
nton, assistant surgeon, Lieutenant A.
McD. Brooks, adjutant; Lieutenant C.
S. Howard, commissary; Lieutenant
W. B. Sawyer, quartermaster; Cap-
tain David L. Fleming, chaplain.

Company A—Captain J. S. Stewart,
First Lieutenant W. F. Doertenbach,
Second Lieutenant S. E. Thomas.

Company B—Captain F. W. Carroll,
First Lieutenant Charles Lewis, Sec-
ond Lieutenant C. S. Hopper.

Company C—Captain E. E. Booth,
First Lieutenant William H. Sweeney,
Second Lieutenant W. P. Bidwell.

Company D—Captain J. D. Taylor,
First Lieutenant George Borstadt,
Second Lieutenant Albert Luther.

Company E—Captain Kyle Rucker,
First Lieutenant C. W. Lothrop, Sec-
ond Lieutenant R. W. Means.

Company F—Captain R. G. Comings,
First Lieutenant C. S. Haughton,
Second Lieutenant W. G. Riggs.

Company G—Captain D. P. Howard,
First Lieutenant F. C. Brown, Sec-
ond Lieutenant W. P. Burke.

Company H—Captain Charles East-
man, First Lieutenant C. H. Wilcox,
Second Lieutenant F. L. Perry.

Company I—Captain William R.
Grove, First Lieutenant C. H. Hilton,
Second Lieutenant C. O. Zollars.

Company K—Captain William A.
Cornell, First Lieutenant W. J. Van-
cine, Second Lieutenant Ralph Listev.

Company L—Captain David La
Salle, First Lieutenant Frank O'Keefe,
Second Lieutenant F. N. Bellou.

Company M—Captain C. C. Sprout-
er, First Lieutenant Charles H. Sleep-
er, Second Lieutenant W. H. Gowdy.

The Eighteenth Regiment of United
States Infantry is in command of the
following officers: Colonel D. D.
Val Valtch, Lieutenant Colonel C. M.
Bailey, Adjutant First Lieutenant F.
D. Evans, Quartermaster T. W. Grif-
fith, Major Charles Keller in command
of the first battalion consisting of
Companies B, E, G and A. Company
B, Captain C. R. Paul, First Lieuten-
ant J. H. Lazelle; Company E, Captain
W. H. Wheeler, First Lieutenant E.
E. Hatch, Second Lieutenant A. S.
Brooks; Company G, Captain W. T.
Wood, First Lieutenant Walter Mc-
Broom; Company A, Captain R. F.
Bates, First Lieutenant H. J. Hirsch,
Second Lieutenant Colonel C. M. Bal-
ly in command of the second battalion,
consisting of Companies F, C, H and
D. Company F, Captain C. H. Potter,
First Lieutenant detached, Second
Lieutenant and F. C. Bolles and Sec-
ond Lieutenant Murray Baldwin at-
tached; Company C, Captain O. B.
Wawick, Second Lieutenant P. Wit-
worth; Company H, Captain C. L.
Steele; Company D, Captain C. B.
Hinton, First Lieutenant Louis.

A CLEAR OUTLOOK

Annexation—"It is All Over But
the Shouting."

RESOLUTION IN THE SENATE

To the President in a Week—Reed's
Defeat—The Legation—The War
With Spain and Some Results.

The Annexation Resolution
passed the United States
House of Representatives on
June 15 by vote of 209 to 91.

The closing days of this week and
the first half of next mark the closing
of the final and determinative debate
on the question of Annexation of these
Islands to the United States. This
is the word brought by Jas. B. Castle,
retiring Secretary of the Hawaiian
Legation at Washington. Mr. Castle
is back home after an absence and an
earnest and valuable service of eight
months.

So soon as the joint resolution de-
claring this group a part of the domain
of the United States had been adopted
by the House of Representatives, it
was dispatched to the upper branch
of Congress. There was at once re-
ference to the Senate Foreign Rela-
tions Committee and return to that
body with recommendation for favor-
able action. Discussion opened on
Friday last and has been in progress
almost one week. Debate cannot con-
tinue longer than ten days or a fort-
night at the outside. In all probability
there will be a vote within a week from
today. Of the color of the ballot there
can be no question. It does not ap-
pear, after due consideration and even
conjecture more than half speculative
that any power on earth can intervene
to postpone a vote or to defeat the
resolution. A conservative eastern
paper has figured that there will be at
the beginning of consideration fifty-
nine affirmative votes and that the
cause will gain strength as facts are
understood and the war with Spain
progresses. Dewey has done this. He
made a great conversion. Without the
war the joint resolution would have
had a rough road.

The feature of this great controversy
now drawing to a termination is the
complete defeat of Speaker Reed by
the administration. It is well known
that in the matter of shaping legisla-
tion the man who presides over the
House at Washington has a power even
greater and more far-reaching than
that of the President himself. Mr.
Reed has been doggedly conservative
to the degree of unreasoning and un-
wise stubbornness. Mr. Reed had set
his personality against the spirit of
the times and the thought of the day
and at the clashing of the issue found
his position untenable.

There was not at Washington when
Mr. Castle left much talk of the make-
up of the commission of five that will
supervise the setting up of the new
Government or the change of Govern-
ment in Hawaii.

Both Minister Hatch and L. A.
Thurston will take the first possible
steamer for the Islands upon the pas-
sage of the joint resolution of Annex-
ation by the Senate. There will not be
another appointment of Secretary of
Legation. It is expected that the Ha-
waiian Legation at Washington will
be a thing of the past in a week. Min-
ister Hatch, to use an old but good
phrase, has been "the right man in the
right place," according to the
popular and official verdict. Neither
the value nor the worth of the work
that has been accomplished by Mr.
Thurston can be measured. It is well
known here that the men who have
been on guard for the Islands at Wash-
ington during the past year have
privately sacrificed a great deal.

Mr. Castle found yesterday that
there were a great many demands upon
him for interviews and that he had
the pleasant duty of answering to the
satisfaction of the numerous question-
ers a good many pointed inquiries in
relation to annexation. The Moana,
the steamship that carried the good
news, was in hunting on approaching
the harbor and Boys in Blue gossip
was superseded in all quarters by the
more important thing of the confirma-
tion, strong and sure, of the hopes

of so many who have worked so hard and persistently in the direction of the goal now about to be touched. There were congratulations and cheerings and handshakings and settlements of wagers, more premiums on stocks and heavy advances in real estate.

It is the belief of Mr. Castle that the new American policy will bring about in that great country, as well as in this small group, most astounding and progressive changes. For instance, it is now held quite generally that the United States as a Government will construct and maintain the Nicaragua canal. There will be practically two navies—one for the Atlantic and one for the Pacific. There will be a quite large standing army. There will be a reconstructed or reorganized state militia under national control and drilled by educated officers. There will be expansion and widening in the industrial world. And for another thing there will be more of President McKinley as chief magistrate of a great nation.

It is the proposal of the leading army men and their advisers and confidants to have a standing corps of more than 100,000 men. The bill recently enacted placed the figure at 61,000. The need of a large trained force has been keenly felt. There was real embarrassment in the fact and the law that the President could not handle or use the States militia of the various commonwealths without consent of the Governors. This must be remedied, for the United States has entered upon a new policy.

Mr. Castle says now that personally he is of the opinion that the war with Spain will have ended before this year is done. When the ultimatum went out Mr. Castle thought the peace settlements would be under way by July 1. That is still thought by many observing and important men in the States. There is a most striking thought in the realization of the unpreparedness of the American Government when hostilities opened. A people who harbor no idea of fighting till their liberties are trampled upon or their sense of right tested were suddenly called upon to do battle. There existed no smouldering ambition to conquer people and acquire territory. There was no standing army and it had to be made and has been made magnificently. Courage and intelligence and purpose have combined to contrive wonders. But the lesson has been learned and there will be in the equation hereafter the factor of war footing. One of the men whose command has the eager and willing ear of every wearer of the blue has said that had this war been with a certain continental power, the foreign government, being one of famous preparedness, would have had an army of invasion 250,000 in number on American soil. The chief dependence of the generals of the United States is upon the small regular forces.

Cuba now seems well in hand, though there will be much fighting yet in and around the Pearl of the Antilles. There remains to dispose of yet the fleet of Cervera and the city of Havana. The fleet is being corded and the next news from the States will tell of approaching investment of Havana. At the capital of Cuba, Blanco has gathered an army of 80,000 of the best soldiers he can get. He has called forces from the other cities and the other provinces and has fortified Havana and mined the harbor. His resistance will be a determined one, but Havana must succumb as must Santiago and the whole of the island. It is said that in the army of Blanco the men average six years younger than the men in the Spanish army and that there are in the Spanish force many boys between the ages of fourteen and seventeen.

Mr. Castle says the United States have been given the best use of the islands in the entertainment of troops here as arranged by the citizens. The health of the men in transit has been and will be saved by the opportunity afforded here of giving them a few hours ashore. Without this halt, traveling in crowded ships, they would for the rest of the journey be fine subjects for the cruel fevers of the tropics.

FOR ANNEXATION.

Portion of Debate in House of Representatives.

WASHINGTON, June 14.—Eight hours, comprising the afternoon and evening sessions of the House today, were devoted to debate of the Newlands resolution for the annexation of Hawaii. Twenty speeches were delivered, most of them being brief. A vote will be taken at 5 o'clock tomorrow afternoon, and in order to give time for speeches which members desire to make, the House agreed to meet at 10 o'clock tomorrow morning. The resolution, according to estimates today, will receive, with the exception of not more than twelve, all the Republican votes and will enlist the support of from fifteen to twenty Democrats and members of other parties.

A few private bills were disposed of and the Hawaiian debate proceeded.

Grosvenor (R.) of Ohio was recognized first, and, in introducing his remarks, said the pending question was not for party politics, and he would not appeal to any of his Republican colleagues who might oppose annexation to go contrary to their convictions and support annexation as a party project.

Arguing for the constitutionality of the proposed annexation, he contended the power to annex was given to Congress in the "general welfare" clause of the Constitution. Replying to the claim that Hawaii is unnecessary as a naval or commercial point in Pacific transit because Oonalaska, on the Aleutians, now an American possession, is a route 800 miles shorter than the Honolulu route, Grosvenor presented a letter from Commodore Melville, in which he said, while the Oonalaska route was the shorter, the dense and long-continued fogs, the ice floes and storms at and off Oonalaska and the absence of commerce in the Aleutians made the northern route unsafe and unprofitable for merchants and passenger ships.

Proceeding, he touched lightly the suggestion that American labor, with its vigor, intelligence and energy, would be affected by the slight competition which it would meet at the hands of the Asiatics in the Hawaiian Islands. Grosvenor said he advocated the resolutions upon a ground entirely separated from any war emergency. He saw in the near future a wonderful development in the commerce of the East, and in order to provide for the Western part of the country to secure a just and profitable share in that wealth of commerce, "this half-way house upon the highway of the Pacific" was essential.

Richardson (D.) of Tennessee followed in opposition to the pending measure, laying down the general proposition that only self-interest should be considered in contemplating any step affecting the Government, and from that point of view alone would he treat annexation. Richardson said he was a firm believer in the Monroe doctrine, and wanted its integrity to be preserved, but he was convinced that annexation would be a step that would end unavoidably in the abandonment of the doctrine.

Cochran (D.) of Missouri, in a speech replete with comparisons with policies of the countries of Europe, argued in advocacy of colonization, not of conquest. Failure to annex these islands, Cochran said, would be to invite war, for in five years, left to the present condition of population, the Government of Hawaii would be revolutionized, and in five years the country given over to pagan control. The Philippine islands formed an entirely different proposition, and he protested vigorously against the foisting of that proposition at this time to strangle a righteous issue.

Howard (D.) of Georgia, in a speech occupying more than an hour, opposing the resolutions, elaborated on the principal arguments advocated by the opposition and devoted much time to a careful review of American diplomatic relations with Hawaii. He denominated the dominant Government in Hawaii as the "Government of sugar, for sugar, and by sugar."

The only hope of the anti-annexationists in the Senate is to break a quorum. That they cannot do, as indicated last night, and there is gloom in the anti-annexation camp tonight.

MOHICAN'S MISSION.

To Establish Base of Supplies in Ladrone Group.

WASHINGTON, June 12.—When the cruiser Philadelphia goes down to San Francisco from Mare Island within two weeks, it will be under orders to proceed to Honolulu. Once there the Mohican, which is now due at the islands, will be detached from that station and will start for the South Pacific. The mission of the little ship will be to plant the American flag on every remaining possession of Spain.

Nothing has been done by Admiral Dewey in the matter of reducing the two fortified towns on the Caroline islands as yet, and to insure the subjections of both the Ladrone and Caroline groups is to be the mission of the Mohican. The Mohican will carry as large a force of marines as possible, and it is not thought she will have any trouble in reducing any fortifications encountered. While a force will be landed at the towns visited no garrison will be left, that duty being delegated to General Merritt, who will see to it after his principal work at Manila is performed.

Meanwhile the Philadelphia will represent the United States at Honolulu. While it is not expected that the Senate will have passed the annexation resolution by the time the Philadelphia leaves, such may be the case, and the result will be, in that event, that the cruiser will carry instructions for raising the flag over the palace. In the event that Congress shall have adjourned without action, and the President shall decide to take possession of Hawaii as a military necessity, the Philadelphia will represent his authority in the new possession.

MADE A LANDING

United States Flag Floats Over Cuban Soil.

600 MARINES ARE FIGHTING

Four Men Are Killed—15,000 Men Have Sailed From Tampa to Aid Sampson.

WASHINGTON, June 10.—The Navy Department today posted the following bulletin: "On June 7th Admiral Sampson ordered the Marblehead, Commander McCalla, and the Yankee, Commander Brownson, to take possession of the outer bay of Guantanamo. These vessels entered the harbor at daylight on the 7th, driving a Spanish gunboat into the inner harbor, and took possession of the lower bay, which is now held by the Marblehead."

Dispatches of the 11th say: Six hundred marines have pitched their tents among the smoking ruins of the outer fortifications of Guantanamo and the Stars and Stripes for the first time float on a Spanish flagstaff in Cuba.

To Captain Clark and the battleship Oregon belong the honor of accomplishing the first successful landing of the war. The forty marines from the battleship went ashore this morning and occupied the left entrance of the bay until the troopship Panther arrived with 600 marines.

The whole operation of silencing the guns and landing the forces was as easy as placing a Sunday School picnic. The Marblehead had, backed by the Vixen and Dolphin, opened on the earthworks. The shores to the right of the entrance were lined with guns and rifle pits, but the Spaniards stampeded after firing a few shots.

The Marblehead, Dolphin, Vixen and two colliers have been off the entrance of the harbor for several days and yesterday morning they sailed into the channel. A mile further up they opened fire, sending fifty shots at the fortifications on the left. The hills on the right of the entrance were deserted. There are no defenses on the right side of the harbor.

No attempt was made to land until the Oregon steamed in early this morning. Captain Clark immediately sent forty marines ashore and twenty from the Marblehead followed. They found evidence of a very hasty departure by the Spaniards. Watches, hammocks and ammunition were scattered among the earthworks and a Spanish flag was found in one of the rifle pits. The little detachment of marines held the place until the Panther arrived, when they were recalled and the work of disembarking began.

Guantanamo is about forty miles east of Santiago de Cuba, and is a splendid location for a base of supplies for the blockading fleet.

UNITED STATES CAMP (entrance of Guantanamo Bay). Sunday, June 12 (via Kingston, Jamaica, Monday, June 13, 8:40 a. m.)—The Spaniards who last night attacked the camp of the First Battalion of Marines under Lieutenant R. W. Huntington were repulsed with heavy loss. Four Americans were killed, namely:

Surgeon J. B. Gibbs of New York city, Sergeant Smith of Company D, Private McColgan of Company D, Private Dunurishy of Company D. The wounded were: Private McGowan of Company D, hand shattered, and the pilot on the United States cruiser Marblehead shot through the leg.

Lieutenants Neville and Shaw of Company D, with fifty men, were on picket duty all night and were attacked by a strong force of Spaniards. The pickets held the Spaniards off until released this morning. Reinforcements were landed from the Texas and Marblehead this morning. They consisted of sixty men and two rapid-fire guns.

The men are suffering greatly from heat and thirst, but they are all behaving splendidly in and out of the fire. After McColgan and Dunurishy were killed their heads were shockingly mutilated with machetes.

Dispatches of the 12th say: Lieutenant-Colonel Huntington's 600 marines lie in rifle pits, under almost continuous hail of Spanish bullets. Forty-eight hours of practically ceaseless fighting has well-nigh wrecked the men, who arrived incapacitated for active field duty by the long wait on the Panther.

With few exceptions, however, the marines showed spirit under the persistent fire of the Spanish bushwhackers.

A SOBERING EFFECT.

WASHINGTON, June 13.—The news of the attack by the Spaniards upon the United States marines at Guantanamo bay Saturday night was not confirmed by official advices up to the close of the day here. However, there is no disposition to question the accuracy of the press reports, and the news had a rather sobering effect upon the element that has insisted upon rushing troops forward regardless of their unpreparedness.

OFF FOR CUBA.

WASHINGTON, June 13.—The first army of invasion to Cuba is now well on its way, thirty-two transport steamships bearing over 15,000 officers and men, convoyed by battle-ships, cruisers, gunboats and auxiliary craft, sixteen in number, having actually sailed from Key West at daybreak this morning.

Besides the men and officers making up the expedition, the transports carried a vast quantity of supplies and war equipment, necessary to maintain an organization of this size for at least sixty days.

Captain Taylor of the battle-ship Indiana is in command of the naval convoy which accompanied the transport ships. It has been presumed that this capable officer would be charged with this duty, but the fact of his command cannot now be stated positively. The make-up of the convoy fleet is still withheld, and in fact the Navy Department knows only as to the general character of its strength.

Besides the Indiana, one other battle-ship and a first-class cruiser accompany the fleet. The other ships are lesser cruisers, gunboats and auxiliary craft. Five of the available ships of the fleet went to Port Tampa, while eleven remained off Key West. When the five war ships and the thirty-two transports reached Key West a junction was made with the eleven war ships at that point, and the combined fleets started together. Naval officials speak of it as a magnificent marine procession. The transports stretched out for several miles, according to a high naval official. The war ships proper, headed by the majestic Indiana, stretched at least three-quarters of a mile.

SHIPS ARE IN SANTIAGO.

WASHINGTON, June 14.—The Navy Department today posted the following bulletin:

MOLE ST. NICHOLAS, June 14.—Lieutenant Blue just returned after a detour of seventy statute miles of observation of the harbor of Santiago de Cuba. He reports the Spanish fleet is all there. The Spanish attacked vigorously the camp at Guantanamo. An output of four marines were killed and their bodies mutilated. Surgeon Gibbs was killed.

SAMPSON.

The last lingering doubt that may have existed as to the presence of Cervera's fleet in Santiago harbor was removed when Admiral Sampson's dispatch reached the Navy Department last night. Up to that time information as to the number and character of the vessels lying in the harbor, shielded from observation by the hills, had been obtained through Cuban sources, supplemented by such glimpses as could be obtained by the naval officers from the outside entrance. Now, however, according to Lieutenant Blue, the ships have been actually seen by an American officer. The officials here are full of praise for Lieutenant Blue's achievement.

MUST LEAVE CANADA.

MADRID, June 14.—It was officially announced today that Senor Dubose, the former charge d'affaires at Washington, and Lieutenant Carranza, the former Spanish naval attaché at Washington, have been "invited" to leave Canada, owing to the "Canadian authorities having intercepted a letter which Lieutenant Carranza addressed to the Minister of Marine, giving an account of the condition of the American fortifications."

ON TO HAVANA.

NEW YORK, June 14.—A special to the World from Washington says: Having been convinced that Spain will not surrender until Havana is reduced and occupied, President McKinley has given orders to have a large expedition immediately prepared to invade the Cuban capital, but the city of Santiago and the Cape Verde fleet are to be captured or destroyed and Porto Rico is to be taken before the army of invasion is to be ordered to move on Havana. It is expected that Santiago will be occupied and the Spanish fleet there captured or destroyed within the next two weeks, and San Juan will fall during the next fortnight.

Major-General Fitzhugh Lee will be in command of the army that will invade Havana, and he has been instructed to prepare his forces for the attack.

Major-General Miles will be commander-in-chief of the entire army in Cuba, but General Lee will practically direct the army that is to capture Havana. It is believed here that General Lee will be made Military Governor of Cuba when it capitulates.

Great Britain, through its Ambassador, Sir Julian Pauncefote, it is said, has informed Secretary of State Day that when the United States captures Cuba, Spain will be forced to end the war. Great Britain looks on the situation in the light that Cuba is what both nations are fighting for, and when Spain has lost her land there will be nothing left to fight for.

Sir Julian Pauncefote has assured Secretary of State Day that the powers will not permit Spain to continue a hopeless war to the detriment of her commerce. Great Britain's assurances probably account for President McKinley's orders to Tampa authorities to prepare the Army to move on Havana.

AT MANILA'S GATES.

LONDON, June 15.—The Shanghai correspondent of the Daily Telegraph, forwarding advices he has received from Manila up to June 8th, says: On June 8th the insurgents forced the

passage of the Zapote river and captured Las Pinas and Paranaqui. Since then, up to the time my advices left Manila, the fighting had been continuous, and the Spaniards were being gradually driven in.

The fall of the city seems imminent before the arrival of the American forces. Manila is absolutely incapable of resisting bombardment. The defenders of the city have suffered severely from the incessant attacks, from want of food and rest, and the hospitals and churches are crowded with the wounded.

VIENNA, June 14.—The Neue Freie Presse says that Spain has requested the powers to urge the United States to occupy Manila should the town surrender, and not allow the insurgents to do so.

Ambassador Hay denies that he sent a communication announcing the fall of Manila.

ALL FOR DEWEY.

DENVER, June 14.—The trainload of projectiles and explosives from New York, en route to Mare Island, Cal., reached Denver today. The distance from Chicago had been covered in world's record time. The ten cars of heavy freight were hauled across the prairie and up the Rocky mountains in 38 hours and 32 minutes, whereas the regular running time for freight between Chicago and Denver is about sixty hours. The train left New York last Friday night, reaching Chicago shortly after noon on Sunday. At 12:13 p. m., it pulled out over the Burlington for Denver, arriving here at 3:15 a. m. today. Without hardly a moment's delay a Denver and Rio Grande engine was attached to the train, and its journey across the mountains was begun. Two engines will be used in crossing the pass, and the Rio Grande officials hope to maintain the rate of speed at which it was rushed from Chicago.

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ONE MORE BILL

Appropriations Were Changed By the House.

ADDITIONS TO SENATE LIST

Report on Light Wine and Beer License Act—Short Session of Senate.

SENATE.

One Hundred-seventh Day, June 17.

Notification was received that the President has signed the act authorizing taking possession of ancient heiaus and punuhonas, an act relating to appeals from district magistrates, an act directing foreign corporations to file annual accounts with the Minister of the Interior, an act authorizing the agreement for the sale of two pieces of land.

The Hilo railroad bill was deferred until it should be taken from the table on motion.

The amended appropriation bill came from the House. The first section calls for the appropriation of the same amount as appropriated by the Senate, while it was understood in the Senate that additional appropriations had been made. The bill was returned to the House Revision Committee.

HOUSE.

At the opening of the House yesterday, Minister Cooper announced the following bills signed by the President:

Senate Bill 46—An act relating to certain agreements of sale under the provisions of the Homestead Act of 1884, and its amendments.

Senate Bill 34—An act to authorize the Hawaiian Government to acquire and preserve ancient heiaus and punuhonas or the sites or remains thereof.

House Bill 44—An act relating to appeals from decisions of district magistrates and amending Section 68 of Chapter 57 of the Session Laws of 1892, as amended by Act 54 of Laws of 1892.

House Bill 55—An act relating to corporations and incorporated companies organized under the laws of foreign countries and carrying on business in this Republic; repealing Chapter 36 of the Session Laws of 1860 and Chapter 38 of the Session Laws of 1892, relating thereto, and Chapter 11 of the Session Laws of 1878, entitled "An act providing for service of process on foreign corporation."

Third reading of Senate Bill 5, with the following result:

Salary of first assistant clerk, Interior Department, raised from \$4,200 to \$4,800.

Salary of the District Magistrate of Lanai raised \$200 with the change from 4th to 3d class.

Salary of Deputy Collector, Port of Honolulu, reconsidered. Salary raised again to \$5,400 as in the bill.

"Salary of Assistant Secretary, \$1,800" changed to read "Salary Assistant Secretary and School Agent, \$3,000." It will be remembered that the offices of Deputy Inspector, Hawaii, Deputy Inspector, Maui, Molokai and Lanai together with \$400 for traveling expenses of each, were all cut out of the bill. These items made \$8,000. An item for traveling Inspector and normal Inspector was inserted in the bill and a salary of \$6,000 appropriated. This was a saving of \$2,000. It was learned that the present Deputy Inspector had been doing part of the office work in the Department of Education. It was on this account that the Assistant Secretary had something more tacked on and the appropriation raised to \$8,000.

An attempt was made to raise the salary of the Road Supervisor. His work was represented as being certainly equal to that of the Superintendent of Water Works. It was, however, allowed to remain at \$4,800.

Another attempt was made to reduce the salary of the Secretary of the Board of Health but it was finally allowed to remain at \$4,200.

The item of \$26,000 for pay of Government physicians, was next considered. The Attorney-General asked that this appropriation be made in a lump sum instead of making a segregation. Members of the Finance Committee who had recommended segregation changed their minds and said they believed the appropriation made in a lump sum was the proper course. The item finally passed at \$26,000 in a lump sum.

Maintenance of hospitals, \$9,500, raised to \$12,000. Lihue stricken out. Segregation of lepers, \$35,400. Amendment stricken out and item passed as in the bill.

Salary food commissioner, \$2,700. Moved by Gear that the salary be \$3,150 for eighteen months. Carried.

Pay of Commissioner of Agriculture, \$3,750, passed at \$4,200 as in the bill.

Pay of Forester, \$1,800, passed at \$2,040 as in the bill. Minister Cooper remarked that the forester, on hearing that his salary had been reduced on the third reading of the bill, took his clothes and everything belonging to him and departed for parts unknown. Nothing had since been heard of him.

Pay of Chief Forester, \$3,600, from July 1st, 1898 to January 1st, 1900, passed. This is a new item.

Pay of Expert Forester, \$1,500, passed, with the proviso that the Planters' Association raise a like amount to go toward his pay.

Honolulu Fire Department, regular pay roll, passed at \$59,040 without the rider.

The recapitulation was referred to the Revision Committee with instructions to report as soon as possible.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The Revision Committee reported on the recapitulation to Senate Bill 5, which had been footed up since the

morning session. The figures as placed in the original bill and as amended by the Senate and House are as follows:

Salary of President,	\$24,000—	\$24,000
Permanent Settlements	10,120—	12,840
Judiciary	161,900—	164,980
Department of Foreign Affairs	203,200—	206,200
Department of Finance	113,000—	123,000
Postal Bureau	129,720—	128,520
Bureau of Customs	160,580—	156,780
Department of the Attorney-General	406,300—	417,820
Department of Public Instruction	480,400—	482,800
Department of the Interior	33,720—	37,800
Commission of Public Lands	26,880—	26,880
Bureau of Survey	26,760—	27,960
Registry of Conveyances	14,720—	15,120
Bureau of Immigration	7,800—	7,800
Bureau of Water Works	27,074—	28,494
Bureau of Public Works	91,024—	91,674
Board of Health	148,584—	157,774
Forest and Nurseries	18,760—	23,860
Public Grounds	9,444—	12,204
Fire Department	53,520—	60,120
	\$2,147,506—	\$2,206,626

The total amount is only \$41,980 over above the amount passed by the Senate.

The remainder of the bill was then read and unanimous vote for passage was recorded.

Just then the Speaker asked to be excused for the remainder of the day. This was granted and Vice-Speaker Kaai was called to the chair.

Rep. Pogue reported for the Finance Committee on Substitute to Senate Bill 28, "An act to authorize licenses for the retail of wines, beers and ales of low alcoholic strength." The report is in part as follows:

"This bill is claimed by the introducer to be in the interests of temperance as well as to a certain extent, to check the illicit sale of liquors. It is a well known fact that at the present time in the country districts many of our people purchase wine, sake or some light liquor by the keg, and by having such a considerable amount at hand will become intoxicated, while by the passage of this bill, the same people being able to purchase not more than a single bottle, or in small quantities, may not so often drink to excess. As to checking the present illicit sale of liquor, your committee understand from the reports of the various sheriffs that some legislation in the nature of this bill is urgently asked.

"Your committee believe that time and the operation of this bill is the only way of demonstrating the correctness of the foregoing theories. "The committee recommends passage with certain amendments herein named.

"W. F. POGUE,
"A. V. GEAR."

Rep. Paris agreed with the body of the report but recommended another amendment.

The bill was brought up in second reading when after a long discussion, a part of the bill was referred to the Public Lands Committee and further consideration was deferred until Wednesday.

SENATE.

One Hundred-eight Day, June 22.

A two hours' session was devoted mainly to considering items in the appropriation bill sent up from the House.

The Special Committee having the bill repealing the poll tax in consideration reported adversely. The committee expressed sympathy with the object of the bill but they were opposed to it and recommended that it be tabled. The present income from this source is in the neighborhood of \$47,000. The committee stated that the present condition of the finances of the country could not warrant a giving up of this revenue.

The House amendments to the appropriation bill for current accounts were taken up. The Senate did not concur in the item of \$2000 for band for Hilo. The House increased the appropriation for the payment of interest on loans \$15,000. The Senate did not concur. Minister Damon stated that the Executive had not increased its amounts in the appropriation bill. The House anticipated increases in the bill and an increase in the amount of the loan for this reason. The Senate failed to concur in the amount of \$726.26 for claim of assistant appraiser Zerbe. The three items carrying a subsidy of \$10,000 for steamers between the Islands for mail service failed of passage as did also the item for water works Nawiliwili. Objection was made to the items for new fire apparatus for the plains. Minister Cooper stated that the department intended moving station 1 to the plains with the present appropriation. The Senate did not concur. Other items in which the Senate did not concur were those in the surplus loan bill which was killed in the House. The items were inserted in the bill under consideration.

At 12 o'clock, while the bill was still being voted on the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.

The House took up the consideration of Senate Bill 28, relating to licenses to sell light wines and beers. Attorney-General Smith contended for the granting of three licenses in each district. Rep. Achi wanted "any number" allowed. This would stop the illicit selling to a great extent. Rep. Pogue was of the same opinion. Nearly every member had something to say on the merits or demerits of the

bill. Finally the first section passed with an amendment by the Attorney-General. This was the only amendment out of about eight that passed. Under suspension of rules, Rep. Loebenstein read the following concurrent resolution:

"Resolved, That it is the sense of the House of Representatives and Senate of the Republic of Hawaii that more retail liquor licenses may be granted in the District of Honolulu, Island of Oahu and the Town of Hilo, Island of Hawaii.

"L. L. McCANDLESS,
"Rep. 5th District.
"A. B. LOEBENSTEIN,
"Rep. 1st District."

The resolution was referred to the Committee on Health and Education. Rep. Richards made a motion to lay this on the table but it did not, of course, carry.

Immediately after the introduction of the above resolution, Rep. McCandless moved to strike out the first section of the bill. He had thought over the matter and come to the conclusion the Attorney-General was right. Rep. Richards went further and moved for the indefinite postponement of the bill. Neither of these motions prevailed.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The House was in session until 3:15 p. m., during which time the following business was accomplished:

Senate Bill 28, relating to licenses to sell light wines and liquors, brought up for consideration. Motion for reconsideration of the vote on the amendment made by the Attorney-General carried. Bill was then deferred until today.

Third reading and passage of Senate Bill 36, relating to milk license, with amendments.

Consideration of Senate Bill 41, re-

lating to the importation of opium, deferred until today.

First reading of Senate Bill 40, relating to Chinese Immigration. Passed and referred to the Printing Committee.

Adjourned at 3:15 p. m.

J. W. Chapman will prepare the banquet which Lodge Le Progres will give to the masons of the city on Monday evening next.

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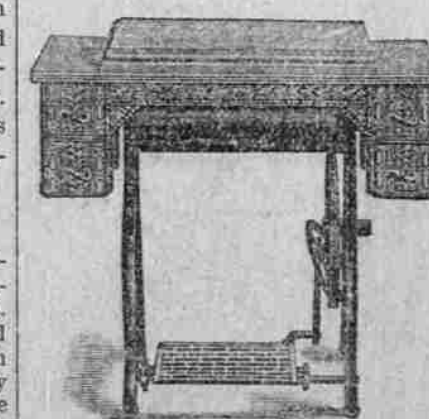
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TIMELY TOPICS

June 17, 1898.

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Hawaiian Gazette.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS

W. N. ARMSTRONG, EDITOR.

FRIDAY, JUNE 24, 1898

ANNEXATION AT HAND.

For the first time in the history of the annexation movement it may be safely said that it is out of the woods. What reasoning, and good advice, and statesmanlike views could not do, will be done by an object lesson. History will repeat itself.

In debating upon the resolution which he had introduced into the House of Representatives for the annexation of Hawaii, Mr. Newlands stated forcibly that he was opposed to territorial expansion, but he looked upon the acquisition of Hawaii as a matter of great commercial and strategic importance to the United States.

The overwhelming majority in favor of the joint resolution for annexation, indicates the force of the object lesson. Even Speaker Reed with his strong influence finally became only a bull before a "cannon ball" train, and he has yielded.

The members of the Senate, who have opposed the treaty are under the same compelling influences as the members of the House. They are not above the object lessons, nor can they withstand the pressure of events, the liberal use of these Islands by the American forces, as a purely strategic measure.

There will be a debate in the Senate over the measure, but it will not be long. The opponents of the treaty, like old veterans in the battlefield, will feel defeat, without coming under fire, and will act accordingly, and retire. Nothing now but a miracle will help them out. Taking all things into consideration the joint resolution of annexation should be passed within ten days from the day it was received by the Senate.

On the legal adoption of the resolution by the American Government, the Legislature of Hawaii must act, in order to make annexation complete. This will require only the action of our Senate, unless it shall appear that certain laws should be passed, in order to give effect to the new conditions of affairs.

We must take "mournful pleasure" in the wickedness of Spain, for she has hastened annexation. We are in the position of the young man who received with "mournful pleasure" the news that his rich uncle was dying from delirium tremens, and on his death would become his heir and a millionaire.

WAR NOTES.

The substance of the war news from the Atlantic operations is, that Admiral Sampson has occupied Guantanamo, a place forty miles east of Santiago, with a force of marines, as the base of military movements. The bay is an excellent one in which vessels can coal and obtain supplies, and in which they can take refuge in case of injuries, or should they need repairs. At this point the French cable lands, and as it is now in the possession of the American forces, communication with Washington can be carried on at all times. The advantage of this cable communication is enormous and to secure it was no doubt one of the objects of the occupation.

At the present moment, large reinforcements from Key West have probably landed, and taken possession of the ground held by the small forces of marines from the warships.

The treatment of the marines killed or wounded by the Spaniards in the action with the marines, will give a new phase to the war. If it is true, as stated, that the killed were mutilated by the Spanish forces, it will arouse a sense of indignation among the American people that will demand from Spain only the most definite and exacting terms. No excuse can be, or will be, accepted for mutilating the dead. The United States will settle forever the power of any nation to carry on barbaric warfare. No single act will consolidate sentiment in the States, or fire the hearts of the people more than savagery to a wounded or killed enemy.

It is evident also, that the Spanish Government are frantic for peace, and it may be declared at any moment. If made now, Cuba will be lost, but the Philippines may be retained under some conditions which will benefit the

inhabitants of those Islands. Spain may retain them, if she acts at once and before the Americans hold the soil.

Wm. J. Bryan made a speech in Omaha on the 14th of this month, in which he said that Dewey's guns had destroyed the fleet at Manila, "but they cannot destroy that self evident truth that Governments derive their just powers, not from superior forces, but from the consent of the governed." He warns the people against "dreams of the splendor of aggrandizement."

But whether the United States do or do not retain the Philippines, it is very probable that the government of those islands will be reconstructed if the Spanish retain them. The troublesome question is, have the United States the right to turn back an acre of land, under any circumstances, to a nation that has never exhibited the slightest sense of justice in dealing with weaker races.

THAT VICIOUS REPORT AGAIN.

So far, we have commented only on the conduct of the House committee in making charges against Superintendent Rowell, because it gave no hearing, produced no charges, and gave no fair play to its helpless antagonist. We made only one issue. One thing at a time is good business.

We will now go a step further, and show what sort of white heathen the men are, who signed the report. They, and their backers are saying: "wait until you get at the merits of the case, and you will see what a wretch that Rowell is."

We will now take up the seventh charge made by the committee. It is short and to the point. The charge is: Appearance of prejudice and favoritism shown by the Superintendent of Public Works in the award of the contract for building the Central Fire Station of Honolulu.

Here it is, a simple and definite charge.

Now what is the fact? It is just this: The contract for building the Central Fire Station, was awarded under the express direction of the Executive Council, and not by the Superintendent of Public Works.

Neither Loebenstein, or his lowly but vicious disciples Paris, Pogue, or McCandless, asked Rowell, or anyone else the question, who awarded the contract. If they had, they would have discovered at once that the Executive Council took the matter in hand, and made the award. In neglecting to ask this very simple question these men seemed to be playing with "loaded" dice; to have organized for conviction, even on the merits of the case.

This is Loebenstein's leadership. One recalls the moralizing of the French naturalist: "Ah! there is the mosquito. He is born, becomes a father and a grandfather, and dies, all within one hour, what a noble and eventful career!"

Such is the history of Loebenstein's Legislative career.

In this failure to allow the Superintendent to defend himself, and again, in the report charging him with the awarding of a contract that the Executive Council awarded, Representative Gear, "owner of a newspaper," seems to cordially support this mosquito statesman. We had believed that Mr. Gear was a fair and square man, and was not sore, as some of his brethren are, with the cutaneous diseases of "grievances." We beg pardon of him for mistaking his character. We are all liable to make mistakes. Perhaps his admiration for Loebenstein's great success in impeaching the President some time ago, has forced him into a fervent worship of this statesman of an "hour."

"If a rat be the god, what must the priest be?" asks the traveler among the Digger Indians.

As for the endorsement of these charges against "missionary" Rowell, by the two "missionaries" Paris and Pogue, it only shows that the climate must be making sad havoc with the second generation of missionaries. It is not the native Hawaiians, but the haole Hawaiians who are reverting to heathenism.

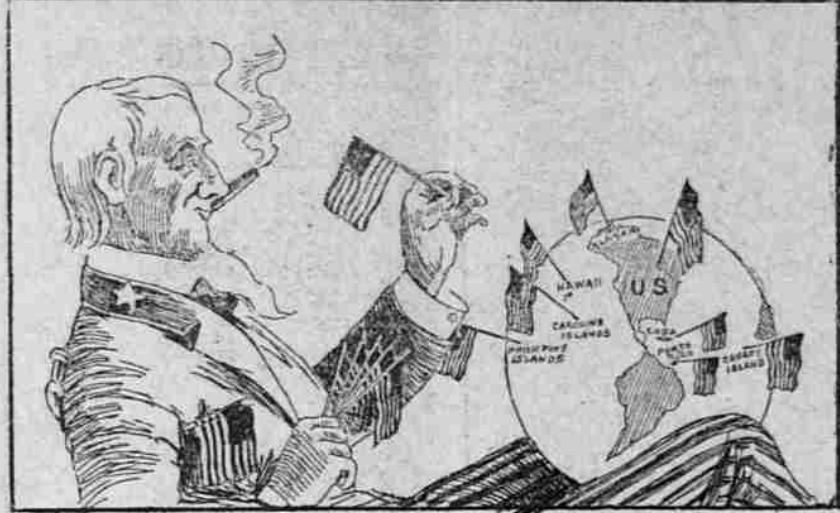
THE JAPANESE INCOME TAX.

Our evening cotemporary the Star remarked editorially on June 18th, regarding the income tax of Japan: "the plan evidently works satisfactorily in Japan, as it has also worked satisfactorily in England and the British Colonies."

The Japan Mail of June 6th says in commenting on this income tax:

"What the future of the income tax in Japan may be, we cannot foresee, but at present it is certainly a failure."

"No tax is more irksome and vexatious than the income tax, and it is the trouble with them is, that in-



UNCLE SAM: "By gum, I rather like your looks."
—The Rocky Mountain News, Denver.

comes scrutinized, and that is especially true of the Japanese people." Whether the Japan Mail knows anything about the matter, we are not informed. It is the most important foreign newspaper published in Japan. The Star says, the income tax works well in that Empire. The Mail says it does not.

AN IMPRESSIVE INCIDENT.

Capt. Rob. Evans, fighting Rob. of the battleship Iowa has given the entire American navy a serious lesson in naval etiquette. The circumstance is stated in the Washington Evening Star as follows:

"A launch from the cruiser Almirante Oquendo came out of the harbor flying a flag of truce this morning. A boat from the Iowa, which was lying nearest, went to meet her. Two officers of the Almirante Oquendo came on board, and a very dignified, stately officer on the deck of the Iowa received them and inquired their business. They said they came out under the impression that a white flag was flying from the Iowa and supposed the battle ship wanted to surrender. An investigation showed several things on the Iowa which might have caught their eyes, one of which was Captain Evans' night shirt hanging on a line. The matter was explained and the Oquendo's launch returned with many apologies."

The incident must revolutionize the laundry arrangements of the American navy. The Secretary of the Navy is pressed with many official duties, but it now becomes a matter of international importance that false signals should not be exhibited towards each other by belligerents. In this case, while the whole civilized world is waiting the issue of a great naval battle between the giants, the personal necessities of a great captain, due to his desire for personal cleanliness, cause the arrest of all hostile movements by the great Spanish fleet, and a telegram from Admiral Cervera to the Queen Regent of Spain: "American fleet will surrender. Flag of truce flying from the battleship." No doubt the Admiral impressively served out an extra ration of garlic and whiskey to the crews of the Spanish ships, and then despatched an officer to receive the sword of the American Admiral, and dungeons were prepared for the American "hog drivers."

The impressive lesson taught by this incident ought to be used effectively by the pastors in all of our Churches. It illustrates the vanity of all things. It teaches all men to be on their guard against false signals of distress hung out by the wicked. What good men may believe to be a signal of surrender by the evil disposed, may only be a white night shirt of hypocrisy hung in the rigging of the battleship of "Unrighteousness." Capt. Evans has taught us all a lesson.

A RUINED SPECULATOR.

Mr. Joseph Leiter of Chicago has failed in his wheat speculations, and it is said that his liabilities are over \$5,000,000.

He attempted to "corner" the wheat market and failed. He was so successful in his early moves that he had a large sum to his credit. But he followed the example of nearly all speculators, in refusing to "let well enough alone." Men of his kind believe that their successes, in speculation, are due to their own excellent judgment, and refuse to believe in the influence of chance. In the end, they find out how little they know about the forces that control prices. But the speculator reasons in this way: "I have made some money, on my own judgment, why can't I make a fortune on my own judgment?" So he can, if he knows enough. But he never knows enough.

Leiter knew that thousands of men have been ruined in trying to corner wheat. He knew that the dice in the wheat pit were loaded against him. But he had the vanity to believe that he had been excused from suffering the usual fate. The inordinate and vain pride of a man of this kind leads him to believe that he is in a campaign for wealth, which is "personally conducted" for his benefit by Providence.

Leiter's failure is an excellent lesson to the young men of America. The trouble with them is, that in-

stead of taking it to heart, they secretly believe that if Leiter had taken their advice, he would have succeeded. The saddest feature of the disastrous speculation is, that it raised the price of bread in many countries. Poor women and children, in vast numbers, went hungry, while this boy speculator demanded their scanty earnings for his own fortune. If he did not make himself rich, he made some of the farmers rich with this blood money of the hungry.

Worse even than this, the high prices stimulate the cultivation of wheat everywhere. Then over production drives down the prices. The farmer becomes discontented, and insists on the government making money more plentiful. He will not accept half-dollar wheat in the place of dollar wheat, without trying holding some one responsible for it.

The speculations of men like Leiter are a calamity, but they are a part of severe lessons which have to be learned in settling down to a wholesome basis of living.

NEUTRALITY.

We have received several communications that discuss the policy adopted by the Government of abandoning Hawaiian neutrality. As it has been substantially abandoned there is no occasion for discussing its merits at present. Many intelligent people in the United States believed that the declaration of war with Spain was premature. But, after war was declared, they unreservedly supported it. We have the same feeling regarding the neutrality question. It is, therefore, idle to discuss it.

We would like to see, however, some clear, elaborate authoritative statement by the Government or by any writer on public affairs, as to our present relations with Spain.

Some day it will have an historical interest. The students and historians are now urgently seeking for the old letters and journals of men, and women, in all countries which throw light on the acts of men in the earlier ages. What is a "back number" today, becomes live historical matter tomorrow.

There is, we believe, no statement extant which defines our relations with Spain. What will the members of our Historical Society say, fifty years from now, when they find that in the year 1898, a valid, but unfortunate, treaty with Spain, which provided for arbitration in the event of differences, was simply disregarded, and the page on which the story of the transaction should be written was a blank.

Abundant reasons can be given for the enthusiastic aid rendered to the United States by Hawaii, owing to the relations which exist between the two countries. But what do we say to posterity about this Spanish affair? The average member of the dominant party says: "Say nothing and let posterity dig out what it can."

The honest and straightforward course for us to take is simply to tell the truth about it, even if it hurts a bit, to make the frank confession, that we do not pretend to be any better than other people, and do not act on any higher plane than other communities that break contracts that are inconvenient to keep.

It was said in the American Congress that the United States had broken their treaties with the Indians, for a hundred years. Why should we be censured if we followed their example? Besides, when the treaty with Spain was made, we were a young and innocent nation, we had not reached our maturity. We were a "minor," and it is good common law, and should be good international law, that no contract made with a minor is binding. Wicked men call this pleading of the "baby act." Terms of reproach are often most unjustly used.

Our duty, in view of this unfortunate Spanish treaty, is very embarrassing. We must, like good Catholics, confess our sin in disregarding it, and the good Priest Annexation must grant us absolution.

In now making up our record for the scrutiny of Posterity, we must remind Posterity that it must not forget the age in which we lived, and that we acted according to average light of our times.

The Advertiser understands Mr. Bolte's charge against Superintendent

Rowell. Mr. Bolte took the proper course in making the charge before the Minister of the Interior. And does the Minister decline to "investigate the claim?" Why does he refuse? Is he, too, wicked and corrupt? Then urge the President and Cabinet to remove the Minister. It is their duty to do so, if he has done wrong. It occurs to us that the public might side with the Minister, if the facts were well understood. We will not discuss them. The case is understood by the Executive.

The entertainment of the American troops yesterday, was done, with more order, celerity, and with less friction than the generous entertainment of the troops in the previous transports. There was effective organization manifested everywhere. Every lesson that was taught by the previous entertainment was well mastered. It is a complete and thorough piece of work, creditable to every person who was engaged in it.

Admiral Cervera's act of chivalry recalls Miss Landon's poem on "The Sword." It is republished in another column, and mainly for reading to the children.

NO OVERTURES ACCEPTED.

NEW YORK, June 10.—A special to the World from Washington says: It is said here that Spain will make overtures to the United States soon for a settlement of the war on the basis of a return of the Philippines and Porto Rico, independence of Cuba, but no indemnity. The World's correspondent was informed today that the President will not consider any proposition for peace until after the armies of occupation are landed on the Philippines, Porto Rico and Cuba.

The President is determined that Spain shall pay heavy indemnity, and will secure Porto Rico and the Philippines before any peace proposition is considered. If the Spanish Government does not wish to settle on the terms of the United States both will be held. The Administration will demand that Spain pay the whole cost of the war to the United States and also pay an indemnity for the loss of the Maine. The State Department does not believe any European powers will interfere.

SHERMAN ON ANNEXATION.

TACOMA (Wash.), June 13.—Ex-Secretary of State John Sherman, accompanied by his wife, arrived here today unannounced and traveling in modest style. The elderly couple are traveling without company, and, after a rest of a few days, will make the voyage to Alaska, returning after a brief stay there.

Reference to the Asiatic fleet and Dewey's victory brought from the ex-Secretary the rather forceful comment: "It is unfortunate that we are in our present position in the Philippines. This is not a war of conquest on our part, and the occupancy and possession of these Islands is in conflict with the entire theory and policy of our Government. The very declaration of war stipulated that our policy was not one of the acquisition of new territory."

Explaining his ideas at length, he incidentally referred to the Hawaiian Islands also, and took pains to talk plainly against the annexation policy. "Our lack of coaling stations in the Pacific justifies a move in arranging for one in the Sandwich Islands," said he, "but this is as far as we can safely and consistently reach in this direction."

LEITER COLLAPSES.

CHICAGO, June 13.—Joseph Leiter has surrendered to his creditors 16,000,000 bushels of wheat. His grain deal, beginning April 2, 1897, has collapsed. His estimated loss is \$5,000,000. On wheat owned May 31st Leiter might have realized a profit of \$4,500,000. Since then the market has declined, and his father's financial support, which he had hitherto received, being withdrawn, he retired on the best terms possible.

SAID TO BE IN HAWAII.

CHICAGO, June 11.—The Chicago police are in receipt of information which leads them to believe that Charles M. Charnley, the defaulting treasurer of the Presbyterian Board for the Aid of Colleges and Academies, has been definitely located. It is said that for the past two months Charnley has been in Honolulu, in charge of the affairs of one of the large sugar plantations there. At the Central Station this information is deemed to be of sufficient importance to warrant the detective who has had charge of the case in making preparations for a journey to Honolulu.

MR. JOHN F. THURM.

Died Suddenly in San Francisco on the 7th.

John F. Thurm, editor and founder of "Music and Drama," was found dead at the corner of Taylor and Broadway streets yesterday morning at 4:30 o'clock. Death resulted from heart disease, a malady that had troubled him periodically since early youth.

The decedent was a native of Australia. He spent several years at Honolulu, where he began journalistic work. In 1878 he came to San Francisco and was engaged on the staff of the Alta-California. He was also correspondent of the Dramatic News and the Dramatic Times of New York. In 1883 he established Music and Drama and conducted it successfully until February, 1897, when he sold it to Harry Gates. He was, however, connected with the paper up to the time of his death. He was 58 years old. He leaves a widow and one son, Horace G. Thurm, who is now playing with a theatrical combination in the East.

The above is from the San Francisco Examiner of the 7th inst. John F. Thurm is the brother of T. G. Thurm of this city. John F. Thurm left here many years ago. He was connected with some of the pioneer printing establishments and was a bright and willing worker. In the field he entered on the Coast, Mr. Thurm was highly successful.

Cattle in Holokus.

The owner of Leihai Jersey Dairy, near Kapiolani Park, is doing all possible to fight the horn fly. The pest here, as elsewhere, is making the lives of stock miserable. Holokus have been improvised for the big eyed Jerseys and considerable protection from the painful stings is thus afforded. Reports form nearly all portions of Oahu are to the effect that the horn fly is becoming worse all the time.

Happily Mated.

A very pretty wedding ceremony was performed Wednesday morning at the Methodist Parsonage, in this city. Rev. C. E. Winning of Pearl City officiating. Dr. C. W. Blake, Government physician at the Oahu plantation and Miss Lillian McKibben of San Francisco, who arrived on the Moana, were the contracting parties.

THE SWORD.

'Twas the battle field and the cold pale moon
Looked down on the dead and dying.
And the wind passed o'er with a dirge and wail,
Where the young and the brave lay lying.

With his father's sword in his red right hand,
And the hostile dead around him,
Lay a youthful chief; but his bed was the ground
And the grave's icy sleep had bound him.

A reckless rover 'mid death and doom,
Pass'd, a soldier, his plunder seeking,
Careless he stepped where friend and foe
Lay alike in their life blood reeking.

Drawn by the shine of the warrior's sword,
The soldier passed beside it;
He wrenched the hand with a giant's strength,
But the grasp of the dead defied it.

He loosed his hold, and his English heart
Took part with the dead before him,
And he honor'd the brave who died sword in hand,
As with soften'd brow he leaned o'er him.

"A soldier's death thou hast boldly died,
A soldier's grave won by it,
Before I would take that sword from thine hand,
My own life's blood should dye it."

"Thou shalt not be left for the carrion crow,
Or the wolf to batten o'er thee;
Or the coward insult the gallant dead,
Who in life had trembled before thee."

Then dug he a grave in the crimson earth
Where his warrior foe was sleeping;
And he laid him there in honor and rest,
With his sword in his own brave keeping.

"There's no use in talking," says W. H. Broadwell, druggist, La Cygne, Kas., "Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy does the work. After taking medicines of my own preparation and those of others I took a dose of Chamberlain's and it helped me; a second dose cured me. Candidly and conscientiously I can recommend it as the best thing on the market." For sale by all druggists and dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for Hawaiian Islands.

Vapo-Cresolene

Cures while you Sleep

Whooping Cough, Asthma, Croup, Catarrh, Colds.

Cresolene when vaporized in the sick room will give immediate relief. Its curative powers are wonderful, at the same time preventing the spread of contagious diseases by acting as a powerful disinfectant. Harmless to the youngest child. Sold by druggists. Valuable booklet free.

HOLLISTER DRUG CO., HONOLULU, N. H. Agents.

OAHU COLLEGE '98

Commencement Day at the
Pioneer School.

BRIGHT CLASS OF SIX

Pauahi Hall Filled—Distinguished
Audience—Flowers—Music.
The Addresses Made.

For the commencement exercises in Pauahi Hall, Oahu College, Tuesday evening, all was neat and tasteful, reasonable and pretty and interesting. There were six graduates, four young men and two young ladies. The class of '98 has as its motto "En Avant" and its members are: Martha M. Afong, W. B. Godfrey, Jr., F. F. Hedemann, Harry A. Kluegel, Wm. T. Rawlins, Mary C. Widdfield.

The decorations for the occasion consisted of display of Oahu's colors, buff and blue, Hawaiian and American flags and the class motto and "O C" and "98" in asters on fields of green. The program had been carefully prepared and took but little more than an hour of time. President Hosmer, with the members of the graduating class, occupied the platform. The opening invocation was by Rev. Hiram Bingham and the benediction was by Rev. D. P. Birnie. The music included two numbers by the Hawaiian band orchestra, a solo by Miss Hyde, an organ solo by Prof. Ingalls and a song by the Oahu Glee Club. Miss Hyde was in fine voice and gave "Oh, Thou Cruel Sea" with strong effect. Prof. Ingalls gave upon the organ Dubois' Grand Chorus.

President Hosmer, in presenting the diplomas made a brief address to the class of 1898. He called their attention to the more serious work of life and to the responsibilities attached to good and useful citizenship. He urged them to live up to their motto, "Go Forward," but not to endeavor to advance for self alone. It devolved upon those fitted for the struggles of life to assist and uplift the weak and wandering, to bring to bear their intelligences and learning in the interest of all mankind. The President announced that the Rev. Damon scholarship prizes for the year had been awarded to C. Ahfook and Edwin Hall.

Following are short reviews of the papers of the members of the graduating class.

Martha M. Afong told in her own attractive way the old Grecian legend of Pandora. This beautiful woman, endowed with the gifts of the gods became the wife of Epimetheus, a Titan, who believed that "so beautiful and gentle a being" could be of no evil to his household. Miss Afong told of their early wedded life, spent in perfect peace and happiness. These were the times when they wandered hand in hand through the forests and over the fields of their home. Miss Afong then gave briefly the story of the coming of dissensions, the period of disillusion, when angry words were said, when evil and misery reigned until driven away by the spirit of Hope.

The Dreyfus Affair was the subject selected by F. F. Hedemann who was the next speaker. After summarizing the principal incidents of that famous case, in a manner which showed that he had followed the newspaper accounts of the French officer's trial, he told of the exciting trial of Emile Zola who violently attacked this pernicious method. "Charles I by his star chamber acts caused his own overthrow," said the speaker. "Here is an outrage worthy of mediaeval times, committed today, in the crowning years of the nineteenth century. Emile Zola has lifted up his voice against this flagrant injustice, but France is unwilling to listen. France forgets that it is not Zola who is on trial, but that the French nation is still on trial before the bar of the civilized world, and that she has already been convicted in the highest court of the nations, of injustice almost incredible. The French Republic must be just or she will lose her self-respect. She must recognize the eternal laws of God—His truth and righteousness. All civilized nations unite in the earnest hope that the day is not far distant when the passions and prejudices of the French people shall have cooled and reason shall have returned to the brain and heart of France." The speaker was closely followed by his audience and the applause was generous.

The English-speaking Fraternity was handled in a clever way by William Rawlins. The discourse was a plea for an Anglo-American alliance. The reasoning was clear. Through the pages of English history the devotion to the principles of freedom and honor stand as the characteristics of the English. In their earliest days and during the succeeding ages "government of the people, for the people and by the people" was taught. "The English-speaking race alone has had an unbroken growth of popular liberty to the present time." The great names of Englishmen were quoted, men who "are all links in the same chain of Anglo-Saxon progress. And it is the same history wherever the English-speaking race has gone—in Canada, Australia and New Zealand, India, South Africa and the islands of the sea."

The speaker said that "in the American Republic and the British Empire there are 150,000,000 of English-speaking people under free government. The same blood and the same institutions bind together these two great nations." The influence of Great Britain in preventing a coercion by the powers of the United States in its treatment of the Spanish affair was noted. Mention was also made of the speech of the Hon. Joseph Chamberlain in Birmingham recently, and the advocacy of an alliance by the former American Minister, Hon. E. J. Phelps who declared that "anything that will strengthen the brotherly feeling between the two nations should be fostered." The speaker concluded by reciting in a very acceptable manner the poem written by Alfred Austin, poet laureate, which has for its theme an Anglo-American alliance.

Mary C. Widdfield was next on the program. She had for her subject, Shakespeare, the Master. As an introduction to her carefully prepared essay Miss Widdfield drew a parallel between the countless books of the day, "the mass of literature, little of which is worthy to survive," as she put it, and "the countless blossoms put forth each season and few mature, to take root and live." Miss Widdfield said in part: "The young student, confused and amazed at the vast wealth of libraries, may be reassured by the comforting reminder that after all there are few good books." After mentioning many authors whose works have delighted their readers she said: "Other authors appear above the horizon, some attain the zenith of popularity, only to sink at last into oblivion. But Shakespeare, through the changes of time, still lives and with ever increasing fame. It is now essential that all who pretend to culture should be familiar with the works of Shakespeare. He alone of all writers seems to have a universal sympathy, and that is the secret of his influence upon mankind. Every phase of character, every type of human being, are all characterizations of a master."

Miss Widdfield deplored the fact that so little is known of the author's life, "but" she said, "that is of minor importance, for it is not the man's surroundings that interest us, but the man himself. Of his character even less is known." She stated that his epilogue to the Tempest is considered to be Shakespeare's most personal reference. She named him "the greatest artist the modern world has known."

H. A. Kluegel was the next speaker. The subject of his carefully prepared and well delivered discourse was The Will and The Way. He made a strong appeal for concentration of thought or the habit of study. "Without that," he said, "the young man is a failure, because he is unable to cope with the problems of life. This habit of concentration logically leads one to a fixed purpose in life. When this purpose is formed there is no longer any question about the means." He deprecated the acquiring of a "superficial acquaintance with more subjects than our forefathers dreamed of." The speaker paid a glowing tribute to the life and character of Gladstone, to whom he said the title of the Great Commoner belonged rather than to Lord Chatham. He said that Gladstone's "purpose had always been to make the most of his opportunities for no selfish ends, but for his country and for humanity. This was as true at the beginning as at the end of his career."

The last speaker of the evening was W. B. Godfrey, Jr. His topic, The Decadence of Spain was especially of interest during the present war between that nation and the United States. His was a story comparing the old days of Spain's magnificence and display, of the days of power and victory, with the present history of today. "The age of Spanish chivalry is gone; the days of old Castilian power and glory are no more," he said. He told of the dawn of Spain's ascendancy, at the close of the Middle Ages. In the time of Charles V and Philip II, Spain was the greatest power in all Europe. Her governed territory was not confined to the Spanish peninsula, but included half of Italy and France, provinces of the Netherlands, the Islands of the East and West Indies and dominions in North and South America. He told of the grandeur of the Court, the great wealth and wonderful resources of the Nation. "From this eminence she has fallen."

The secret of this failure to maintain her high position was the influence of selfishness, cruelty and blind bigotry upon the race. He said that the failure of Spain in Cuba and the Philippines is but a repetition of the story of Spanish incompetency elsewhere. Cruelties were practiced at the very doors of the United States until the American people could stand it no longer and intervened in the name of humanity. He said that the American people could do nothing else than accept the great responsibility.

SENATE.

One hundred-ninth Day, June 23.

The current account appropriation bill occupied the major part of the session. The Senate continued to strike out the items in the bill placed in it by the House from the deficiency appropriation bill.

The Special Committee having the tax bills under consideration favor of the passage of the bill repealing the so-called Schedule E of the tax law. The committee is unanimously in favor of this action. The reason assigned by the minority, Senators Baldwin and McCandless, is that under its provisions different assessors have been able to tax properties valued at practically the same amount at varying rates. The committee state that different plantations have paid taxes as reckoned per ton of sugar produced all the way from 37 cents to \$1.56 per ton. The majority, Senators Brown, Lyman and Wilcox, stated that Schedule E could have been made to work well and satisfactorily if properly understood and administered. The fault, the committee stated, is not in the

law, but in the manner of its being administered. The whole committee favored an income tax. The majority believed that the income tax bill sent up from the House should be laid on the table. They maintained that the bill was not properly passed by the House, that on the third reading it did not receive the necessary majority of the elected members of the House, and that it therefore might be declared unconstitutional. The minority differed on this point and discussed the question of parliamentary law. They recommended the passage of the bill, but striking out the word educational in the list to be taxed.

The Committee discussed fully the question of double taxation as they interpreted it. The minority methods that even if by the different methods there were an overlapping, as for instance when there is a tax on income earned and expended under the head of cash on hand and on income direct, the system is not double taxation in an objectionable sense, nor is double taxation objectionable from a constitutional standpoint so long as it is proportional and does not amount to class legislation.

The last House amendment to the Appropriation Bill directing the employment on public works of 50 per cent. natives, Americans or Europeans, or any one of these was stricken out by the Senate.

Notice was given of the signing of several acts by the President.

At 12 o'clock the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.

When the House came to order yesterday, the Loan Bill was brought up for consideration.

Rep. Loebenstein presented the following resolution which was laid on the table until there should be a better attendance of the House:

"Resolved: That it is the sense of the Legislature of the Republic of Hawaii that all disabilities imposed upon those persons found guilty of participating in the insurrection of 1895 should be removed."

A. B. LOEBENSTEIN,
PAUL ISENBERG,
W. C. ACHI,
D. H. KAHULELIO,
S. K. KAEBO,
S. W. KAAL.

The Loan Bill was taken up for consideration. Rep. Loebenstein urged that the item for \$20,000 for breakwater and wharf, Hilo bay, be raised to \$50,000. This was finally passed after much discussion.

Under suspension of rules the following concurrent resolution from the Senate was received:

"Be It Resolved, That the Minister of Foreign Affairs be authorized and requested to stamp and forward letters written by United States soldiers and sailors while in Honolulu on their way to the Philippine Islands, without charge."

The vote was unanimously in favor of this.

Other items in the Loan bill were discussed and passed and, at 12 noon, the House took a recess until 7 p. m. At that hour the greater part of the members were aboard a committee boat welcoming the transports, and there was no session.

WAS A FATAL SHOT.

Death of Andrew Davis at the Hospital.

Andrew Davis, the half caste Hawaiian shot by W. D. Hamilton on Saturday evening last, is dead. The end came at the Queen's Hospital on Wednesday night. Davies died with scarcely a struggle and though conscious towards the dissolution, refused steadfastly to say anything about the affair which cost him his life. His wife was at his bedside. The wound was through the lung and Davis lost much blood from the first.

W. D. Hamilton, whose pistol shot killed Andrew Davis, is now in Oahu prison. He is held to answer in circuit court to the charge of murder. The inquest was held by Coroner Chillingworth yesterday. The verdict was that Davis came to his death from a pistol bullet wound inflicted at the hands of Hamilton. Hamilton was then arraigned before Judge Wilcox and committed. Attorneys Davidson and Davis appeared for the prisoner. There was no application for bail.

Hilo News.

"Jim" Stacker, of the Hilo Herald, has in his happy family two daughters and a son. They are youngsters, but the eldest, Miriam, she of the pet name of "Nixie," is able now to write letters. In a note to a Honolulu friend, "Nix" says: "I have not got 2 teeth. The doctor pulled one and mamma pulled one and I screamed. On the July Fourth we will wear red, white and blue. Sister Rusie can sing Yankee Dewey. You would not know it, but we do."

New Trial Ordered.

The Supreme Court, in unanimous decision, has ordered that the case of Dr. Raymond against the Pala Plantation Company, be tried by Circuit Court again. Judgment was first for plaintiff and rehearing has been ordered on error. In this ruling the Supreme Court holds that the Government physician, where there is an ordinary contract for care of sick laborers, cannot charge an extra or special fee for a major operation.

Came Very Near Dying

Blood Bad; Atrocities Formed; Health Gone.

We are glad to publish the testimonial of Mrs. Anna Saxon of Auckland, New Zealand, who suffered intensely for years, and who was cured when she obtained the right remedy.



"I was a strong, healthy woman until about five years ago, and while living in England was recovering from an attack of measles. I took a chill, had a relapse and came very near dying. My blood was left in a very bad state, abscesses formed on my body. I was confined to my bed two-thirds of the time. At times I was unable to move. For two years I failed to obtain any relief. So finally I was advised to come to New Zealand. After coming here I remained about the same, trying many remedies without obtaining any benefit. About a year ago after reading one of your advertisements I determined to try

DR. AYER'S
Sarsaparilla

Very soon after using it the abscesses began to heal and my general health very greatly improved. I followed the treatment and now am strong and free. I cannot too highly recommend Ayer's Sarsaparilla as a blood purifier and tonic.

For counterfeits take Dr. Ayer's Pills. They remedy all the evils and surely cure. Take them with Dr. Ayer's Sarsaparilla; one aids the other.

HOLLISTER DRUG CO., Agents.

The charge in this case was \$250 for relief of a Japanese patient. This was while Dr. Raymond was a Government physician on Maui.

LOST SOME COAL.

Monterey Drops Part of Her Deck Load Overboard.

SAN DIEGO, June 10.—The Monterey and her coal consort, the Brutus, arrived off the harbor at 3 p. m. today and separated, the Brutus going about five miles south and anchoring near the Coronado Islands, while the Monterey came in and dropped anchor at 4 p. m. off the coal bunkers. A cutter came ashore at once bringing Paymaster Rogers who said that nothing was the matter with machinery or crew. It was then learned that on the second day out the Monterey lost 83 tons of her deck load of coal overboard.

Captain Leute stated that the coal was lost about thirty miles outside of the Farallones, the netting giving away from repeated batterings of the waves in heavy weather. It was then decided to come south and, after reloading at San Diego, start afresh for Honolulu. The captain stated that the trip from here would be much smoother and quicker, as they would have the trade winds with them all the way to Honolulu and avoid the boisterous gales on the northern route.

SAN DIEGO, June 11.—The Monterey sailed at 12:45 p. m. today for Honolulu. The Monterey commenced taking on coal at 4 a. m., the men at the bunkers having worked all night filling the lighters with the dusky "diamonds," which were carefully inspected by the officers as the coal was rapidly stowed on board. Water and fresh provisions were added to the 150 tons of coal taken as a deckload, and all were securely stored at 10 o'clock this morning.

FOR THE GUESTS.

Preparing to Enter the Second Column.

About two-thirds of those summoned attended a meeting on Wednesday of the executive committee and chairman of sub-committees of the Big 100 at the Chamber of Commerce hall.

It was reported that the Ministry had declined to move in the matter of invoking governmental financial aid for entertainment of Boys in Blue. Mr. Baldwin, chairman of the executive committee, remarked that this was all right, that enough could be secured by private subscription.

Mr. Atherton, chairman of the finance committee, reported that about \$4,000 had been expended and that there remained on hand about \$3,600 of funds for entertainment.

Upon report by Dr. Grossman and remarks by Messrs. Brown, McCandless, Fisher, Atherton and others, it was voted that the committee could not do business with the Tram Company in the matter of giving transportation to the Boys in Blue. The company would make no concessions or proposals that could be entertained. The verdict was that the Tram Company was worse than unreasonable.

Crater Walls Breaking.

In a letter to J. J. Williams, Peter Lee of the Volcano House says: "We are having lovely weather up here these days. It begins more than ever to look like we are going to have a change in the crater. All of last night and all day the walls of Kilauea have been caving and falling. There is very little smoke." All who study the volcano at all unite in the opinion that when the smoke disappears the breaking of a new vent of some sort is certain.

Hundreds of thousands have been induced to try Chamberlain's Cough Remedy by reading what it has done for others, and having tested its merits for themselves are today its warmest friends. For sale by all druggists and dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for Hawaiian Islands.

Pacific Mail Steamship Co.

Occidental & Oriental Steamship Co.

Steamers of the above companies will call at Honolulu and leave this port on or about the dates below mentioned.

FOR JAPAN AND CHINA:

BELGIC June 25
PERU July 5
COPTIC July 14
RIO DE JANEIRO July 23

FOR SAN FRANCISCO:

RIO DE JANEIRO June 28
GAELIC July 8
CITY OF PEKING July 17

For freight and passage and all general information, apply to

H. Hackfeld & Co., Ltd.

—AGENTS.—

LOCAL BREVITIES.

Sugar, 96 deg., 4 5-16 cts.
The latest estimate on Ewa's sugar crop is 19,100 tons.

Large quantities of ice have been ordered for the transports.

Some citizens figure that annexation and July 4 can be celebrated together.

Hopp & Co. offer oak extension tables at prices that will compel you to buy.

Mrs. Osmer Abbott, of Lahaina, Maui, has returned from the States.

John D. Spreckels has said at San Francisco that it is useless to longer oppose annexation.

Associate Justice Frear of the Supreme bench, will go to the States for a vacation in August.

In view of the close proximity of annexation, there is some quiet speculation in postage stamps.

Lyle A. Dickey has been appointed a Notary Public for the First Judicial Circuit of the Hawaiian Islands.

The Legislature has put its seal to approval on the Foreign Office plan of paying postage for letters written here by the Boys in Blue.

W. C. Wilder, Jr., has been appointed to the President's staff, with the rank of Captain. Captain Wilder was formerly in command of Company D.

The Oceanic Company was unable to charter a steamer to take the place of the Zealandia. The next mail from the Coast will be the Belgic, due Saturday.

Up It Goes.

If you did not take our advice and lay in a good supply of Flour and Feed before the last advance, do it now, as there is every prospect of higher prices. The two most powerful agencies are at work to make the advance:

DROUTH AND WAR.

We try to protect our customers but are compelled to follow the market as our stocks become exhausted.

WE CARRY ONLY

THE BEST.

When you want the best Hay, Feed or Grain at Right Prices order from

CALIFORNIA FEED Co.

TELEPHONE 121.

OUR REPUTATION

For fine watch work is widespread; but we wish to impress the few who may not yet be in line, with the necessity of sending their watches, when out of order to us directly, and not first allow every tinkler to ruin the watch, after which, send it to us for proper repairs.

The Cost is always more to you, after such treatment; ever so much better to send it right down to us, for we allow nothing but perfect work to leave our workshop.

You will be surprised, too, how much cheaper it will be, and how much more satisfactory to you.

Watches are securely packed in wooden boxes, and returned in the safest possible manner.

H. F. WICHMAN
BOX 342.TIME TABLE
Wilder's Steamship Company
—1898—

S. S. KINAU,
CLARKE, COMMANDER.

Will leave Honolulu at 10 o'clock a. m., touching at Lahaina, Maalaea Bay and Makani the same day; Mahukona, Kaula and Laupahoehoe the following day, arriving in Hilo the same afternoon.

LEAVE HONOLULU.

Friday July 1 Friday Aug. 12
Tuesday July 12 Tuesday Aug. 23
Friday July 22 Friday Sept. 2
Tuesday Aug. 2 Tuesday Sept. 13

Will call at Pohoiki, Puna, on trips marked *.

Returning, will leave Hilo at 8 o'clock a. m., touching at Laupahoehoe, Mahukona and Kaula the same day; Makani, Maalaea Bay and Lahaina the following day, arriving at Honolulu the afternoon of Tuesday and Friday.

ARRIVE HONOLULU.

Tuesday June 28 Tuesday Aug. 9
Friday July 8 Friday Aug. 19
Tuesday July 19 Tuesday Aug. 30
Friday July 29 Friday Sept. 9

Will call at Pohoiki, Puna, on the second trip of each month, arriving there on the morning of the day of sailing from Hilo to Honolulu.

The popular route to the Volcano is via Hilo. A good carriage road the entire distance.

Round-trip tickets, covering all expenses, \$50.

S. S. CLAUDINE,

CAMERON, COMMANDER.

Will leave Honolulu Tuesday at 5 o'clock p. m., touching at Kahului, Hana, Hamoa and Kipahulu, Maui. Returning arrives at Honolulu Sunday mornings.

Will call at Nuu, Kaupo, once each month.

No freight will be received after 4 p. m. on day of sailing.

This company reserves the right to make changes in the time of departure and arrival of its steamers WITHOUT NOTICE, and it will not be responsible for any consequences arising therefrom.

Consignees must be at the landings to receive their freight. This company will not hold itself responsible for freight after it has been landed.

Live stock received only at owner's risk.

This company will not be responsible for money or valuables of passengers unless placed in the care of pursers.

Packages containing personal effects, whether shipped as baggage or freight, if the contents thereof exceed \$100.00 in value, must have the value thereof plainly stated and marked, and the Company will not hold itself liable for any loss or damage in excess of this sum except the goods be shipped under a special contract.

All employees of the Company are forbidden to receive freight without delivering a shipping receipt therefor in the form prescribed by the Company and which may be seen by shippers upon application to the pursers of the Company's steamers.

Shippers are notified that if freight is shipped without such receipt, it will be solely at the risk of the shipper.

Passengers are requested to purchase tickets before embarking. Those failing to do so will be subject to an additional charge of 25 per cent.

C. L. WIGHT, President.
S. B. ROSE, Secretary.
CAPT. J. A. KING, Port Superintendent.

Our Claim

Upon your attention today will prove a safe investment for you.



THE SAFETY DOCUMENT FILE.

Keeps valuable Papers of all kinds safe. Enameled Metal Case, strong Manila Pockets, separate and removable. Best and safest system of filing Leases, Contracts, Insurance Policies, Notes, Bonds, Mortgages, Deeds, Etc. Two sizes:

No. 10. Size 3x5x11 inches closed. Contains 24 pockets 4x10 1/2. Price \$2.

No. 20. Size 4x5x11 inches closed. Contains 31 pockets 4x10 1/2 inches. Price \$2.50.

Sole Agents for Hawaiian Islands.

Wall, Nichols Company

Read the Hawaiian Gazette (Semi-Weekly).



INVASION TIPS

Notes of Ship and Shore, Street and Lawn-Mascots Carried—"Boots"—Personnel Paragraphs—Men From All Walks of Life—Men of the East and West.

The China is the flagship. The China has campaign supplies in storage. Capt. Grant, Utah artillery, is a mining man. Liquors are not allowed aboard the transports. So far the squadron has had mill pond weather. Coaling ship began so soon as the China had berthed. This will be an informal holiday in Government circles. Capt. Seabury, S. S. China, says he likes the assignment. Capt. Langford commands the engineers on the China. The corps of engineers on the China makes a fine showing. There are some bluejackets for Dewey aboard the China. Autograph fiends are now a close second to kodak fiends. The beach bathing reminded the Salt Lake boys of home. Maj. Moses of the First Colorado is a reformed traveling man. One of the Colorado companies has a young goat for a mascot. Grand Army headquarters here were opened to the Boys in Blue. Every man aboard the China swears by Brigadier-General Greene. There was music and merry-making at the Officer's Club last night. Colorado boys are for free silver, free Cubans and free Philippines. A visit to the ice factory reminded some of the Leadville boys of home. Never before have so many as 1,500 armed men marched on Hawaiian soil. The Waverley Club, with correspondence facilities, is open to Boys in Blue. The coffee served at the lunch was pronounced the best since leaving home. Besides the band on the China there is a well trained glee club of fifty voices. Chinese cooks on transports have sold fresh bread for as much as 25 cents a loaf. Two of the soldiers on the China are in slings arms that have recently been broken. Col. Seelye, Andrew Brown, J. M. Oat and others were attentive to Masonic brethren. There are two very big and very black darters in the hospital corps aboard the China. The review at 5 o'clock drew down town one of the largest crowd ever seen in Honolulu. Officers and men on the China speak of annexation as something that has happened already. Both the majors of the Colorado regiment were colonels before going into active service. The chaplain of the First Colorado is the Rev. Mr. Fleming of Leadville. He is well liked by the boys. The discipline aboard the China, while not ultra-severe, is marked. The command has a veteran air. The Pikes in the crews of the ships get the same pay Uncle Sam gives to white men for the same work. System made service at the dinner well high perfect. Congratulations are extended to Capt. Ashley. Miss Kamoho, of the Government band, sang at the Executive Building grounds for the Boys in Blue. The crews of the ships are enlisted for the voyage to Manila and "order; time not to exceed two years." The China and Zealandia look like the old friends they are, but the Colon and Senator are strangers here. The band of the First Colorado is practically little more than an amateur organization, but it plays well. Cripple Creek, Leadville and in fact all the mountain towns are well represented in the Colorado Regiment. There are bunks on two decks of the China and they are spacious and well made and the quarters well ventilated. J. H. Johnson the regular butcher of the China, is still on that ship and shed the first blood of the expedition. The L. O. O. F. Lodges of Honolulu have thrown their halls open to members of the order in the expedition. Editor Millsaps, S. A. War Cry, will be here with the next expedition. The gentleman is well known in Honolulu. The corps on the China regards the business at hand much more seriously than did the boys in the first expedition. The Honolulu Red Cross Society was promptly on hand and did effective service that was exceedingly welcome. There are 1,300 men aboard the China, but there has never been the suggestion that the number is unlucky. The "doctor books" issued to the Boys and Blue warn them against beer as "the worst thing they can drink." Quite a number of the Boys in Blue took advantage of the bathing facilities at the Myrtle and Heanani boat houses. The march to Waikiki and return hurt but one man. He was carried into the Executive Building and given attention. They have "setting up" exercises and guard mount on the China every day. They have about eighty men in each guard. The troops of the China had pay day a couple of days before leaving San

Francisco and consequently had money here. They made extensive purchases of supplies for use during the remainder of the voyage.

Capt. Grant of the Utah artillery says that he would have his winter in Hawaii and his summers in Salt Lake.

There have been for years an effort to have the China come under American register, but the war did it in a few minutes.

W. A. Kinney was very active in looking after the comfort and entertainment of officers and men of the Utah artillery.

There have been issued to each man of the second expedition two pairs of trousers—one of brown and one of white canvas.

The China has much ammunition in the lower hold. This is not especially guarded, but the hatches are made fast and sealed.

The troops of the China in march ashore made a column about three times as long as does the First Regiment, N. G. H.

There were a number of Pythian Knights aboard the China and the local Castle Hall on Fort street was opened to them.

There will not be so much letter writing by the Boys in Blue here this time, as they carry their postoffice right with them.

Plenty of wholesome food, well cooked, has been the rule on the China. Live bullocks are carried to supply fresh meat.

In its marching the China corps has the swing that reminds of the old Philadelphia battalion, with Lieut. Ingersoll at the head.

"Mingoes" are popular as ever, but the Boy in Blue who tried to break a cocoanut in the hulk with the heel of his boot was surprised.

Some of the Colorado men insist that there must be precious metals in the Islands. They assert that they see good surface indications.

The China has two big field pieces lashed down forward and others unlimbered aft and will do some fighting if there is any occasion for it.

The boys of the volunteers seemed to stand the heat and fatigue of march as well as the regulars who have been marching in Texas and Arizona.

The Salt Lake and Denver boys were after a time willing to concede that Honolulu was pretty a place as the famed pearl cities of the Rockies.

Arthur C. Johnson of the First Colorado is a staff correspondent of the Rocky Mountain News, one of the leading papers of the high west.

One man in the Colorado Regiment, the veteran of the command, has served thirty years in the regular army of the United States. He is a trumpeter.

Lieut. Fiske, U. S. A., was looking for Portland men and found Dekam, Mackintosh, Adams and others. The lieutenant went from Oregon to West Point.

The bathing line at Waikiki was a mile long and the showing of bare backs was a reminder of Williams' big picture of gunie birds on Laysan Island.

Maj. J. F. Kemble, Colorado, is at the head of the medical corps on the China. The force on the flagship is excellently provided with medical attendants.

The officers of the Colorado regiment would not listen to the proposition of taking any recruits from this place. They have a recruiting station at Denver.

The old crew of the China is retained. At first the Boys in Blue did not take kindly to the Pikes, but on experience found them faithful and competent.

The volunteers have the Springfield rifle and the old ordinary bayonet. The regulars have the Krag-Jorgensen rifle with range of 2,000 yards and the knife bayonet.

Corporal Donnellan, Utah artillery, is son of Col. Donnellan, of the great Commercial National bank of Salt Lake. The colonel was formerly a banker at Leadville, Wyo.

"There are 1,000 islands in the Philippines group and 1,000 men in the Colorado regiment," said a man of the Centennial State command last evening. And then he smiled.

Among the State capital boys in the First Colorado are a number of active members of the Denver Wheel Club, one of the most important cycling organizations on the continent.

The Hawaiian Gazette Company will for the second, the same as for the first expedition, send papers "back home," without money and without price, if the address is left.

A soldier with his head smoothly shaven leaned over the rail of the China yesterday morning and shouted to a feminine group: "Say lady, do you want a look of me hair?"

Maj. Hooper of the First Colorado is a son of Hooper, general passenger and ticket agent for the Rio Grande and one of the best known railway men in the United States.

The President and Mrs. Dole entertained General Greene and Captain Seabury at dinner last evening. Maj. Hooper was entertained at dinner by Col. and Mrs. Macfarlane, at Waikiki.

The daily routine made out by Col. Hale for the First Colorado was approved without a change by Gen. Greene and has been sent back to the rest of the ships and to General Merritt.

The last service camp of the Colorado boys was in sight of Pike's and Long's peaks and to many of the soldiers from the Centennial State the Mount of the Holy Cross is a familiar sight.

A. H. Patter, with E. C. Atkins & Co., Indianapolis, Ind., writes: "I have never before given a testimonial in my life. But I will say that for three years we have never been without Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy in the house, and my wife would as soon think of being without flour as a bottle of this Remedy in the summer season. We have used it with all three of our children and it has never failed to cure—nor simply stop pain, but cure absolutely. It is all right, and anyone who tries it will find it so." For sale by all druggists and dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for Hawaiian Islands.

WHARF AND WAVE.

The S. N. Castle sailed from San Francisco for this port, June 17th. The brigantine John D. Spreckels arrived in San Francisco from Mahukona, June 13.

When the Moana sailed the ship Henry Villard was in Port Angeles on her way from Seattle to this port.

The O. S. S. Alameda, Van Oterendrop commander, arrived in port late Wednesday forenoon after a rough voyage from the Colonies.

The Tiffo E. Starbuck arrived safely in New York on June 10th. This is the first ship of the season's fleet that has reached New York.

The ship Aryan sailed from San Francisco for this port on June 11th. The schooner Jennie Wand sailed for Kahului a day before and the schooner Otellit Ford for the same port on the 9th.

The following vessels were up and loading last week in San Francisco for island ports: Honolulu, bark C. D. Bryant, R. P. Rithet and Martha Davis and barkentine Archer; Hilo, bark Albert.

The American barkentine Eureka, Poulsen master, was sighted Wednesday afternoon but did not come in until yesterday morning. She was 29 days from Eureka with a cargo of 266,000 feet of lumber for Wilder & Co.

The Belgic is expected in from San Francisco late tonight. She left on the 18th. Another steamer will not leave the above port until the 29th. It is expected that the O. S. S. Co. will have a steamer to take the Zealandia place in July.

The James Makee got herself into a piliika Wednesday evening. She started out for Kapaia at 5:30 o'clock and, had not yet made Barber's Point when something went wrong with her machinery and she was forced to put back into port. The injury was repaired and the Makee started out again yesterday afternoon.

DIED.

BOLTE—In this city, June 21, 1898. Irmaid, the infant daughter of Mr. and Mrs. C. Bolte.

THRUM—In San Francisco, June 6, 1898, suddenly of heart disease, John F., beloved husband of Mary Thrum, father of Horace G. Thrum, leaving also two sisters and a brother residing in California, and the same in this city; a native of Australia, aged 57 years, 7 months and 12 days.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

Wednesday, June 22. Stmr. Kaena, Mosher, from Wailua. Stmr. James Makee, Tullett, from Kapaia.

Br. bk. Otterspool, Reid, 109 days from Liverpool. S. S. Moana, Carey, from San Francisco.

O. S. S. Alameda, Van Oterendrop, from the Colonies.

THURSDAY, JUNE 23.

U. S. Troopship China, Seabury, from San Francisco. U. S. Troopship Zealandia, Dowdell, from San Francisco.

U. S. Troopship Colon, from San Francisco. U. S. Troopship Senator, Patterson, from San Francisco.

Stmr. J. A. Cummins, Searle, from Oahu ports. Stmr. Noeau, Pederson, from Hawaii.

DEPARTURES.

Tuesday, June 21. Stmr. Kinau, Clarke, for Maui and Hawaii ports.

Stmr. Claudine, Cameron, for Maui ports. Stmr. W. G. Hall, Haglund, for Kapaia ports.

Stmr. Mikahala, Thompson, for Kapaia ports. Wednesday, June 22. Stmr. Kaena, Mosher, for Wailua. Stmr. James Makee, Tullett, for Kapaia.

Stmr. Upolu, Nelisen, for Hawaii ports. S. S. Moana, Carey, for the Colonies. O. S. S. Alameda, Van Oterendrop, for San Francisco.

THURSDAY, JUNE 23.

Stmr. Waialeale, Parker, for Oahu ports. Stmr. James Makee, Tullett, for Kapaia.

VESSELS LEAVING TODAY.

Stmr. Maui, Freeman, for Lahaina, Olowalu, Kukaia, Oolaka, Laupahoehoe, Pailapa at 4 p. m. Mail and passengers only for Maiala, Mahukona and Hilo.

Stmr. Noeau, Pederson, for Honolulu and Kukuiahae at 10 a. m.

PASSENGERS.

Arrivals. From Sydney, per O. S. S. Alameda. June 22—W. H. Studd, C. N. Brown, Ino Sabre, Geo. Christian and Charles Galt.

From Kapaia, per stmr. James Makee, June 22—R. Yamamura, Y. Makishiri, R. Nishimoto, W. C. Akana, S. Hundley, Miss A. Smith and 4 on deck.

From San Francisco, per S. S. Moana, June 22—Cabin: E. Burton Holmes, Mr. Depeue, Miss Decoto, Mrs. W. M. Giffard, Miss J. Giffard, M. D. Monsarrat, J. L. McLean, S. Gmelin, M. L. Grieve, Albert Hoogs, Z. K. Myers, Miss E. Ellis, Mrs. N. H. Zeave, Mrs. Eaton, Miss Eaton, Mrs. E. S. Cunha, Clarence Cunha, Miss A. Campbell, Miss Alice Campbell, Albert Cunha, Miss Cunha, Miss Jones, A. Goldman, Miss J. Schaefer, Capt. Soule, Miss M. Young, Miss Helen Kimball, Miss Daisy Kimball, W. A. Robertson, M. Phillips and wife, J. D. Dinkelspiel, F. A. Alexander, I. Levinston, W. Stanton, Hy. Pearson, J. B.

Castle, Mrs. Castle and son, J. T. Campbell, O. H. Walker, W. H. Goetz, J. H. Claborn, M. Hyman, W. R. Roote, Miss Emma Quimby, R. A. Callaghan, R. H. Rycroft, J. M. Miller, J. M. Schoening, L. F. Brown, Miss W. Gibson, Mrs. E. J. Spencer, Mrs. J. E. Thompson and 4 children, D. Brrell and wife, Mrs. J. D. Madeira and 5 children, A. Douse, David Butchart, G. Turnbull, Mrs. V. Plummer, Mrs. F. Kelley, Mrs. J. T. Silva, Mrs. Donnelly, Wm. Welch, C. P. Muldany, Mr. Winston, Jno. Cowes, Mrs. H. W. Peck and child, Mrs. J. Moses, Jas. Barry, Joseph, McKay, S. White, E. G. Ferreira, C. H. Smith, I. J. Cox, P. Maguire, Mrs. B. K. Sutherland and 2 children, Mrs. M. R. Abbott and child, Miss J. Curtis, Mrs. H. W. Hills, Mrs. Fox and 2 children, Mrs. M. Denison, E. R. Gibson, A. P. Conley, E. A. Tomlinson, A. K. Klemmence, Marmont.

DEPARTURES.

For Maui and Hawaii ports, per stmr. Kinau, June 21—Rev. J. K. Hilo, Tong Ho, Miss M. Doiron, Raymond Coan, James Forsythe and wife, A. Brerley and wife, Miss Mary Duncan, Miss Paulding, Miss Ensign Sharp, R. Ivers, A. Gulick, M. S. Rieckard, W. Alexander, Dr. Thomas, D. Wood, W. J. Forbes, T. W. Hobron, F. M. Wakefield, Miss Massey, A. Horner, C. Akona and son, J. K. Kahlina and wife, E. B. Love and family, J. W. Kilaewa, Z. M. Naahumua, J. Y. Adachi, M. Kuroda, George Ross and wife, G. K. Wilder, C. J. Falk, F. H. Iaukea, E. S. Valentine, D. Howard Hitchcock and wife, Miss M. Woods, Miss C. Woods.

For Maui ports, per stmr. Claudine, June 21—Mrs. Alexander, Miss Alexander, C. B. Andrews, C. F. Alexander, L. von Tempy and children, Mrs. Aklin, D. B. Murdoch, Mrs. Smith and daughter, Rev. T. Suzuki, Miss Brauer, Miss Dickey, Mrs. Lieut. Elliot.

For Kapaia ports, per stmr. Mikahala, June 21—Paul Kahlbaum, A. H. Rieck, K. Kawamoto, A. K. Davis, A. Chock, J. H. Porteous, C. A. Rice, Mr. Purdy and Lau Sham.

For Kapaia ports, per stmr. W. G. Hall, June 21—Mrs. Knudsen, F. W. Hlade, H. P. Payne, H. Morrison, Capt. Elia Paderson, Mrs. Garstins.

For the Colonies, per S. S. Moana, June 22—Dr. Dahlke, Mr. and Mrs. Mervyn Herspath and 6 in the steerage.

For San Francisco, per O. S. S. Alameda, June 22—Mr. French, Miss French, Mr. Colsten, Rev. C. R. Brown and wife, Miss Boegli, Miss Patch, Miss Cora Henneghan, Mrs. H. Gunn, Mrs. T. F. Lansing, T. J. Penfield and wife, R. C. Scott, Miss Juliette King, Dr. and Mrs. P. J. Alken, Miss Gunn, Miss Blethen, Miss Cornwell, Gen. A. Howard, Jr., Capt. Trapp, J. K. Merlan, B. H. Nutchell and wife, J. M. Angham, Harry Kinsgel, Mrs. M. E. D. Frear, W. H. Raugh, Miss K. D. Watson, S. W. Wilcox and 2 sons, Miss Anna Forbes, C. H. Barnes, Z. K. Meyers and wife, James S. Lynch, Mr. and Mrs. N. S. Sachs, S. M. Dodge, Miss L. Duncan, Chas. H. Bellina, Mrs. A. S. Humphreys, H. J. Brerley, Mrs. C. Bolte, W. A. Peairs, St. C. Sayres, B. T. McCulloch, F. W. Christian, Miss M. A. Smith.

MORTGAGEE'S NOTICE OF FORECLOSURE.

In accordance with the provisions of a certain mortgage made by Haina Imhop and Edward Imhop, her husband, of Honolulu, Oahu, to The Western and Hawaiian Investment Co., Ltd., April 1st, 1897, recorded Liber 170, page 164, notice is hereby given that the mortgagee intends to foreclose the same for condition broken, to-wit: non-payment of interest when due.

Notice is likewise given that after the expiration of three weeks from the date of this notice, the property conveyed by said mortgage will be advertised for sale at public auction at the auction rooms of Jas. E. Morrison, Honolulu, on Monday, the 18th day of July, 1898, at 12 noon of said day.

Further particulars can be had of W. R. Castle.

Dated Honolulu, June 23, 1898. THE WESTERN AND HAWAIIAN INVESTMENT CO., LTD. Mortgagee.

The premises covered by said mortgage consist of:

1st. All those certain pieces or parcels of land in Hapakini, Kalihi, Oahu, described in Apana 1, containing 4.17 kaul, and Apana 2 containing 3.02 kaul, set forth in R. P. No. 4182 on L. C. A. 1546 to Kahalehoun, conveyed by J. O. Halai, heir of Patente to Kamawai, by deed recorded in Liber 33, page 281, and inherited by said Haina as only child and heir of said Kamawai.

2d. All those certain pieces or parcels of land in Mokuia, Kalihi, Oahu, described in Apana 1, containing 0.71 kaul, and Apana 2 containing 1.48 kaul, set forth in R. P. No. 3292 on L. C. A. 1548 to Kahuamailu and conveyed by J. O. Halai, heir of Patente to Mawae (Kamawai), mother of said Haina, recorded in Liber 23, page 328.

3rd. All that certain piece of land consisting of Apana 1 and Apana 2 in Mokuia, Kalihi, and described by metes and bounds in deed of Mochoma to Aswan, father of said Haina, recorded in Liber 35, page 241.

4th. All that certain piece of land at Kalihi, Oahu, containing 8 kapaui, described in deed of J. H. Kaiapaa and wife, to said Aswan, recorded in Liber 47, page 310; and

5th. All that piece of land described in deed of A. I. to said Aswan, recorded in Liber 70, page 226, being premises in Kuleana 1665, and also the buildings, structures and appurtenances to said premises appertaining.

1898-41F

FOR SALE

A LOT OF FINE PUPS, PART Mastiff and part Great Dane. Make fine watch dogs. WAIALAE RANCH.

BY AUTHORITY. AUDITING DEPARTMENT REGULATIONS, NO. 1.

PERMANENT SETTLEMENTS AND SALARIES.

Under the provisions of the new Audit Law all persons and officers of the Government specifically named in the "Salaries and Pay Rolls Appropriations" bill, and all other permanent employees of the Government receiving regular monthly salaries, will be paid from the Audit Office after July 1st, 1898, by individual warrant on the Treasury.

To insure the completeness and promptness of the issuance of each month's salary warrants by the Auditor-General, complete pay-rolls or lists of employees, containing name, official title or position, and amount of monthly pay of each employee, will be required to be deposited with the Auditor-General by the heads of the several Departments, as soon as practicable before the last day of each month, such pay-rolls or lists, bearing the approval of the Head of the Department employing such persons.

Upon the receipt of such pay-rolls or lists, the Auditor-General will issue individual warrants in favor of the employees named therein, and said warrants will be forwarded to the payees by the best practicable method.

PAY-ROLLS.

For mechanics and laborers, and others temporarily employed, Pay-Rolls will be required, specially certified to by the officer directly incurring the expense, that the services charged for have been faithfully performed; upon the approval of such pay-roll by the Auditor-General, he will issue a warrant in favor of a disbursing officer duly authorized by the Head of the Department employing such labor; such disbursing officer will receipt temporarily for such warrant, draw the money from the Treasury, and immediately pay the same to the laborers or employees entitled thereto, taking their individual receipts therefor, and as soon as practicable thereafter, return the receipted pay-roll to the Auditor-General, receiving in return therefor his temporary receipt, and being thus discharged from further liability.

The law specially prohibits the Auditor-General from holding at one time more than one such temporary receipt from the same disbursing officer for pay-rolls under the same item of appropriation.

BILLS.

It will be the aim of the Auditing Department to make monthly settlement by warrant for all valid claims against the Government; in order that this may be done, bills for material, supplies, and incidentals will be required to reach the Auditing Department as soon as practicable after the close of each month, through the Department or Bureau incurring the expense; said bills to be made out on uniform bill heads which will be furnished by the several Departments, to contain items of one month only (except in the case of quarterly, semi-annual, or annual rents, subsidies and the like), and must specify the following particulars, viz:

Marginal Dates, showing date of actual supply of goods;

Quantities Supplied, i. e. number of lbs., tons, doz., etc.

Rates Charged, so that numerical calculations can be verified.

If material or labor is furnished in accordance with contract or tender, the same is to be stated in the bill.

Said bills also to be specially certified to by the officer of the Government directly incurring the expense, that the material, supplies, and incidentals have been received in good order and condition.

It will be the duty of the several Heads of the Departments and Bureaus to present not later than the tenth of each month for expenditures on the Island of Oahu, and not later than the fifteenth of each month for expenditures on the other Islands, to the Auditor-General a summarized statement of all bills of the previous month fulfilling the above conditions, together with the bills, in budgets or summaries, under the titles of the several appropriations to which they are chargeable; each budget to contain bills of one month only, and to bear the approval of the Head of the Department incurring the expense. The Auditor-General, on receipt of such budgets will proceed to check the bills contained therein, and when approved will issue warrants in payment of the same; warrants will in every case be drawn in favor of the person to whom the Government is directly indebted, unless such person indicates by endorsement on his bill some other person in whose favor he desires the warrant to be drawn.

CONTRACTS AND TENDERS. Copies of all Contracts, Agreements, and Accepted Tenders for Material or Labor, together with a copy of the

advertisement, calling for such contract or tender, must be filed with the Auditor-General at the time of acceptance.

The above regulations governing bills for material, supplies, and incidentals, will apply to bills on account, or in full, of contracts and agreements.

TRANSCRIPT OF TREASURY CASH BOOK.

The Registrar of Public Accounts shall transmit to the Auditor-General daily a transcript of his cash transactions of the day previous as recorded in the Treasury Cash Book; in such form as shall be agreed upon between the Minister of Finance and the Auditor-General.

PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS.

Sworn returns of collections of revenue or other moneys, will be required to be made monthly to the Auditor-General as heretofore; by Public Accountants in Honolulu, not later than the tenth, and by Public Accountants out of Honolulu, not later than the fourteenth day after the expiration of each month.

EFFECT OF REGULATIONS.

These regulations go into effect and have the force of law at the same time with the new Audit Law, i. e. on and after July 1, 1898.

H. LAWS.

Auditor-General.

APPROVED:

SANFORD B. DOLE, President.
HENRY E. COOPER, Minister of Foreign Affairs.
S. M. DAMON, Minister of Finance.
HENRY E. COOPER, Minister of the Interior ad interim.
WILLIAM O. SMITH, Attorney-General.
Honolulu, June 21st, 1898.
1897-31

PUBLIC LANDS NOTICE.

On July 20th, at 12 o'clock noon, at the office of E. D. Baldwin, Hilo, Hawaii, will be sold at public auction, on special terms of payment and improvement, Lot 13, Kahoahuna, Hilo, Hawaii, containing an area of 66 9-10 acres, a little more or less. Upset price, \$533.20.

For full particulars as to terms and conditions, plan, etc., apply at Public Lands Office, or at office of E. D. Baldwin, Hilo, Hawaii.

J. F. BROWN,

Agent of Public Lands.

June 20th, 1898. 1897-31

MONDAY, JULY 4th, 1898, being a National Holiday, all Government Offices throughout the Republic will be closed on that day.

HENRY E. COOPER, Minister of the Interior ad interim. Interior Office, June 23, 1898.

NOTICE TO CORPORATIONS.

In conformity with Section 141 of the Civil Code, all Corporations are hereby notified to make a full and accurate exhibition of their affairs to the Interior Department on or before the 31st day of July next, the same being for the year ending July 1, 1898.

Blanks for this purpose will be furnished upon application to the Interior Office.

Upon failure of any Corporation to present the exhibit, within the time required, the Minister of the Interior will, either himself or by one or more Commissioners appointed by him, call for the production of the books and papers of the Corporation and examine its officers touching its affairs under oath.

HENRY E. COOPER, Minister of the Interior, ad interim. Interior Office, June 15, 1898. 1897-31

ALEXANDER LINDSAY, JR., ESQ., has this day been appointed a Notary Public for the Third Judicial Circuit of the Hawaiian Islands.

HENRY E. COOPER, Minister of the Interior, ad interim. Interior Office, June 15, 1898. 1897-31

TO THE PUBLIC.

I HAVE ON THE 2ND DAY OF June, 1898, purchased all of C. Aho's right and interest in the firm formerly styled "C. Aho & Co." All persons indebted to the estate must make payment to me without delay.

C. AKAI, Kailua, North Kona, Hawaii, June 13, 1898. 1897-41F

CHAS. BREWER & CO. New York Line.

The Bark "Nuanu" will sail from New York to Honolulu on or about July 15, 1898.

If sufficient inducement offers. Advances made on shipments on liberal terms. For further particulars, address Messrs. CHAS. BREWER & CO., 27 Kilby Street, Boston or

C. BREWER & CO., LTD., Honolulu Agents.